FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WORK BEGINS ON AGENDA OF ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

PA061700 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] The Ecuadoran foreign minister Thursday called for unity and solidarity among our countries to overcome the crisis in Latin America when he opened the Latin American and Caribbean economic conference by convoking the meeting of the conference's Follow-Up Group.

[Begin recording] Seldom has it been as obvious as it is now that we must confront these problems, bearing in mind that this is a common cause about which there can be no differences of any kind. [end recording]

The Dominican foreign minister, the SELA executive secretary, the ECLA representative, the Ecuadoran deputy foreign minister, and delegations from Argentina, Jamaica, Peru, Colombia, Costa Rica, and the Dominican Republic were present.

The Ecuadoran foreign minister added: [Begin recording] The opening today of this important work marks the beginning of the Latin American economic conference, as a result of which the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean expect real and effective paths to be opened toward unity and solidarity among our countries in order to confront the worst crisis the international economy has ever suffered, from whose consequences all of our countries -- big or small -- are greatly suffering. [end recording]

The Follow-Up Group is drafting the final agenda to be discussed at the conference, which will be attended by three Latin American heads of state and the Ecuadoran president.

Dominican Foreign Minister Jose Augusto Vega reiterated in this capital (?the need) for Latin American unity in order to solve the problems resulting from the economic crisis. Vega was elected president of the Follow-Up Group of the continental economic conclave being held in this capital.

[Begin recording] [Vega] We hope, after the meetings to be held tomorrow, Saturday, and Sunday if necessary, to be able to submit to the high-level technical conference that will open Monday a document emanating from a consensus of the seven countries that compose the group, in addition to the countries which are participating in this preparatory meeting even though they are not members of the group, because this is an open meeting.

Tomorrow we will begin reviewing in detail, extensively, the basic documents that have resulted from the previous preparatory conferences. This is a political message which the representatives of the heads of state and the heads of state who will participate in the conference will send to the world. What is most important is that we expect the conference to adopt a plan of action with concrete proposals on specific economic areas.

[Unidentified reporter] Regarding proposals from sectors independent from the conference and more concretely from presidential candidates who have [words indistinct] submitted documents to the Ecuadoran presidency, are you ruling out adopting them in part?

[Vega] Thus far, we are taking into consideration the documents and remarks which have been made, or are being made, by the representatives. [end recording]

ALFONSIN ON THATCHER, RELATIONS WITH MILITARY

PY061929 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Excerpts] This morning, on the occasion of Epiphany, President Alfonsin visited some 150 children living in foster homes under a program of the Secretariat of Human Development and the Family.

During his visit to the foster homes, the president of the republic pointed out that he was pleasantly surprised to see how well the children are cared for and fed.

When he was asked about the first 26 days of his government, President Alfonsin stated that I am very satisfied because everything is taking place as scheduled. We are fulfilling the promises we made during the electoral campaign and have by no means deviated from our word of honor, which we will continue to uphold.

The president was then asked by another journalist for Argentina's real position on the Beagle and Malvinas conflicts. The chief of state answered: We are willing to make every effort to solve the Beagle conflict. Regarding the Malvinas, the British prime minister's statement yesterday is a very important step. Pointing out that she is not willing to negotiate the sovereignty of the islands, Alfonsin said: We say that neither are we willing to negotiate the sovereignty of the islands, but we are willing to implement the UN resolution.

Asked how he felt about an indication from a foreign chief of state, in this case Great Britain's, to our country on the cessation of hostilities, President Alfonsin made the following explanation: They have been asking for a long time that the Argentine Government take this step, but at the same time they are continuing to enforce the exclusion zone and building up the islands. This can create serious problems not only for Argentina but also for the South Atlantic. He added: I believe that the solution to our problem will necessarily come with the recovery of our islands in accordance with the resolutions of important international organizations, mainly the United Nations.

Reporters then pointed out to the president the concern in the Armed Forces over how the investigation of the antisubversive struggle is being carried out. Regarding this serious problem, President Alfonsin said: The Armed Forces are at the service of building democracy in Argentina. We said that it is necessary to overcome disagreements between civilian and military. This is how it should be in accordance with the law and in the search of reconciliation among Argentines, within the framework of truth and justice.

ALFONSIN TO LEAVE FOR CARACAS 1 FEBRUARY

PY061849 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] This is a last minute report. President Raul Alfonsin will leave for Caracas, Venezuela, on 1 February to attend the Venezuelan president's inauguration. The president will be accompanied by a small delegation including Foreign Minister Dante Caputo.

PROBE OF MILITARY REGIME'S ECONOMIC ACTS ORDERED

PY061742 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 6 Jan 84 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin has ordered an investigation into economic measures taken by the military regime that may have been detrimental to the state or to society, presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez announced yesterday. Lopez added that criminal proceedings may be initiated, but only after the President "obtains evidence of illegal activity."

Alfonsin is also expected to announce details of the government's housing construction and medicinal drug laws today, as well as visit two orphanages in celebration of the Epiphany, Lopez said.

Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun met with the President yesterday, and later held a press conference to discuss the foreign debt renegotiations, which he personally will tackle today when he travels to the United States for week-long talks with private bankers and U.S. and World Bank officials. Discussion during Grinspun's trip will reportedly centre on ways of refinancing some 8.4 billion (thousand million) dollars in overdue interest charges and principal payments coming due in 1984. Grinspun acknowledged that the debt could not "seriously" be renegotiated "until the International Monetary Fund grants (Argentina) a stand-by credit."

In Congress, meanwhile, Peronist Deputy Ruben Cardozo proposed that former Economy Minister Jose Martinez do Hoz and members of his cabinet be investigated and the findings sent "to the courts so that any crimes committed may be punished." Deputy Luis Santos Casale, also a Peronist, separately proposed that the President prohibit "all" former government administrators with "prima facie" responsibility for past economic crimes from leaving the country until May 1, by which time alleged crimes may be prosecuted.

TRAVEL OF FORMER MILITARY LEADERS RESTRICTED

PY070040 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2126 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] La Plata, 6 Jan (NA) -- Federal Judge Hector de la Serna today prohibited Admiral Emilio Massera, General Jorge Videla, General Juan Ramon Camps, and General Albano Harguindeguy from leaving the country due to the investigations under way regarding the kidnapping and disappearance of Carlos Esteban Alaye in 1976.

The decision was made this afternoon by the La Plata judge on a motion filed in the case of the Alaye kidnapping which took place in the neighboring town of Ensenada.

7,000 'MISSING' ALLEGEDLY BURIED IN BUENOS AIRES

PY071800 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 6 Jan 84 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Radical provincial legislator Luis Minnucci said yesterday that he has evidence that will help confirm that about seven thousand people who were abducted and later reported missing were illegally buried in various Buenos Aires cemeteries.

He also stated that retired General Ramon Camps, former provincial police chief, knew that ex-inmates at the Olmos Prison acted in the so-called "dirty war" against leftwing terrorism together with military and police personnel.

In a separate development, sources said that Moron Criminal Judge Julio Benegas is investigating the possibile existence of a large mass grave discovered at the local cemetery, which might contain the remains of illegally buried corpses.

Minnucci and other members of the provincial legislature's rights and guarantees committee held a press conference yesterday to report on the results of their investigations into human rights violations, which Minnucci compared to those committed in Nazi Germany, emphasizing that "there were groups here which decided the final fate of thousands of people."

The legislator mentioned the clandestine detention centres known as La Cacha, which is near the Olmos Prison, saying that this was the place where detained people were held until their fate was decided. This centre, he said, was demolished on the orders of Colonel Anibal Guillen, former head of provincial penitentiaries.

He added that most of the anti-subversive "dirty warriors" operating in La Plata had their headquarters at a building on 55 between 13 and 14, which was later torn down to build provincial police offices.

Minnucci said the committee had also discovered the existence of another two clandestine detention centres, one at the La Armonia estate -- where the 7th Army Infantry Regiment is currently stationed -- and another which they have yet to locate.

He stated they have a list of names of many of the people who acted on the anti-subversive "task forces," but will only submit them to the courts.

The legislators said that between 400 and 1,500 corpses had been illegally buried in La Plata and the nearby town of Berisso.

On a separate subject, Minnucci said he had seen photographs of the corpses found in 1980 at the Santa Teresita beach, which he reported had bullet wounds and lacked hands.

The legislator also said that three children of missing people had been located at provincial orphanages and turned over to their relatives, and that further investigations into possible similar cases are being carried out.

Minnucci stated that new exhumations of bodies which are supposed to have been buried illegally will take place next week in Moreno and General Lavelle, and that more evidence will soon become available from volunteer firemen who were forced to participate in the collection of corpses killed by firing squads or by other means.

Meanwhile, in Concordia, Mayor Jorge Busti said the remains of two men and a woman illegally buried in NN (no names) graves on police orders in 1976 were disinterred on Wednesday and will be sent to the Federal Capital morgue for identification.

In Santa Fe, municipal authorities announced that they had identified eight NN corpses buried at the Barranquitas cemetery on Army orders between April 22, 1976 and November 13, 1981. The corpses are those of Alejo Manuel Pincen, Carlos Alberto Belmon, Angela Mari Capodaqua, Nilda Peters, Manuel Luna, Juan Carlos Escalante, Jose Pablo Ventura and a man surnamed Coronel. Four other recently exhumed corpses could not be conclusively identified.

NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY AVAILABLE TO L.A. COUNTRIES

PY071437 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Roberto (Holstein), chairman of the Argentine Atomic Energy Commission, has reported in Buenos Aires that Argentina is determined to make its uranium enrichment technology available to Spanish-speaking Latin American countries. He noted that this decision will be officially announced at a meeting of the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission to be held in Venezuela beginning next Monday.

TIMERMAN RETURNS FROM EXILE, TALKS ABOUT PLANS

PY071747 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 7 Jan (NA) -- Jacobo Timerman, former director of the newspaper LA OPINION, today stated here that "it is my duty to place myself at the service of the organizations for the defense of human rights so that they may tell me how I can contribute to sending to jail those criminal lunatics, such as General Camps, that turned genocide into a daily task."

Timerman made these statements today, during a press conference held at Ezeiza Airport, shortly after returning to the country after almost 4 years in exile.

The former director of LA OPINION, who returned from the United States accompanied by his wife and one of his sons, was met at the airport by his brother Jose. It is believed that he will remain in the country for approximately 1 month.

Timerman returned in order to request the courts to restore his assets, which had been confiscated by the military regime that held him under arrest for 30 months, and to restore his Argentine citizenship, which he had been stripped of before being expelled from the country.

Timerman said that he was pround of holding Israeli citizenship, but that if his Argentine citizenship were restored he would be "very happy" to accept it since "it is a normal procedure in any civilized country."

He pointed out that he has several projects in mind to work on here, "among them to continue working as a journalist, which is something I enjoy very much." He also pointed out that he plans to open a publishing house and disclosed that THE NEW YORK TIMES has asked him to write an "8,000-word article on the Argentine reality."

1983 INFLATION RATE HITS RECORD 433.7 PERCENT

PY070120 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1958 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jan (TELAM) -- The National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC) has reported that the cost of living, based on the wholesale index, grew by 17.7 percent during December. With this increase, the cost of living reached a record annual rate of 433.7 percent. The final December figures hows a marked decrease during the second half of December because the pace during the first 10 days of the month indicated a monthly increase of 33.5 percent.

FAILURE TO DISMISS AIR FORCE GENERAL CAUSES ALERT

PA070444 Paris AFP in English 0429 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] La Paz, Jan 7 (AFP) -- The 51st division of the Bolivian Air Force has gone on alert to protest the government's failure to dismiss General Juan Revollo as Air Force commander, informed sources said here today. This is the first confrontation between the military and the government since President Hernan Siles Zuazo was elected in October 1982. Spokesmen for the 51st Division, headquartered in the central Bolivian City of Cochabamba [word indistinct] General Revollo should be fired because two Air Force colonels under his command were being tried on cocaine trafficking charges. Sources close to the government said a week ago that General Revollo would be kept on in his post.

Military Commanders Shuffled

PY071806 Paris AFP in Spanish 1631 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] La Paz, 7 Jan (AFP) -- It was reported today that General Alfredo Villarroel Barja, commander of the Bolivian Armed Forces, has been confirmed in his post by President Hernan Siles Zuazo. According to military sources, the Army commander, General Simon Cejas Tordoya, has also been confirmed, while it is presumed that the Air Force and Navy commanders, General Juan Munoz Revollo and Wilfredo de la Parra, respectively, will be relieved from their commands. General Lucio Anez Rivera, currently chief of the Army staff, will be given the post of Bolivian representative to the Inter-American Defense Board in Washington. General Raul Lopez Leyton, now commander of the military school, will be given the post left vacant by Lucio Anez, while General Olvis Arias will become the new commander of the military school.

Air, Navy Commanders Relieved

PY091216 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] According to press reports, Bolivian Air Force Commander General Juan Munoz Revollo and Navy Commander Vice Admiral Wilfredo de la Parra were relieved of their commands yesterday in compliance with the president of the Republic's orders. The same sources pointed out that the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, General Alfredo Villaroel Barja, has been confirmed in that post.

RULING UDP COALITION HOLDS NATIONAL ACCORD TALKS

Siles Meets UDP Members

PY051727 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1030 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] President Hernan Siles Zuazo is going to send notes to all social, union, and political party organizations for the purpose of reaching a general agreement on political issues as a first step for the executive branch to reach a national agreement. This decision was approved during a meeting yesterday morning.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Christian Democratic Party, the Bolivian Communist Party, and the Nationalist Revolutionary Party of the Left [MNRI], which are members of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP]. This information was given to the press by Federico Alvarez Plata, an MNRI representative, after the meeting recessed. He added that the UDP approved the government proposals to overcome the current economic, political, and social crisis, proposals which the president announced in his New Year's address.

Alvarez Plata indicated that during the meeting yesterday -- the first meeting of the UDP Political committee -- the representatives supported the proposals the president announced in his New Year's address. Interior Minister Alvarez Plata added that the UDP representatives supported President Siles Zuazo's New Year's message, agreeing with the idea of sending the notes. These notes will be delivered to all political, union, and social sectors in the next few hours as a first step aimed at reaching a national political agreement. He added that the UDP will study the mechanisms to implement the first step. He emphasized that the coalition government's objective is to deliver the notes to all the mentioned sectors.

PDC Willing To Leave UDP

PY051857 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Excerpt] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC], which is currently sharing government responsibilities in the Democratic and Popular Unity, is willing to leave the government if it will help to achieve national agreement. These remarks were made by Benjamin Miguel Harb, minister secretary of the presidency, and one of the main PDC leaders. He added that the PDC wants national agreement to be achieved in the best interests of the Bolivian people.

MIR Return Not Considered

PY071049 Paris AFP in Spanish 0028 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] La Paz, 6 Jan (AFP) -- Bolivian Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora, the leader of the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], said here today that at no time has the return of the MIR to the government been considered and that the MIR has also not received any invitation to engage in the national accord dialogue. In his year-end message, President Hernan Siles Zuazo announced that he will assemble a government based on national accord to pull the country out of its economic crisis.

A document released by the MIR states that the purpose of the meeting that Siles Zuazo and Paz Zamora held yesterday was to exchange year-end greetings. The document adds that the current Bolivian situation has been discussed with the top leaders of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) and the pro-Soviet Bolivian Communist Party (PCB).

The MIR, the PCB, and the Siles Zuazo-led Nationalist Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MNRI) make up the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP), which won the elections in 1978, 1979 and 1980. The MIR withdrew from this coalition on 20 January 1983 in disagreement over the weak policy adopted against drug trafficking and paramilitary groups.

Simon Reyes Rivera, a leader of the PCB and of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), has reported that intense negotiations are being held to achieve reunification within the UDP, a step that could facilitate the return of the MIR to the government.

Concerning the return of the MIR to the UDP, Reyes pointed out that the MIR withdrawal was not brought on by political problems dealing with essential matters but by disagreements over administrative matters. The UDP program is still valid and its objective is to defend democracy, he said.

Reyes stressed that Siles Zuazo and Paz Zamora will continue to discuss the national accord, and that bilateral and trilateral talks are under way between the MIR, the PCB, and the MNR. Concerning the PDC, he explained that it is an ally of the UDP but not a UDP member.

Luis Ossio Sanjines, the leader of the PDC, the party that replaced the MIR in the cabinet, stated that they would withdraw from the government if this step would solve the country's problems and strengthen democracy.

ELECTORAL COURT SAYS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS NEGLECTED

PY071604 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] The National Electoral Court, in order to preserve its image as a responsible institution and to inform the people so that they may pass judgment on the municipal elections, reports that on 26 October 1983 the National Congress approved the law allowing municipal elections to be held on the first Sunday of May 1984. This law was enacted by the executive branch on 4 November 1983.

When the aforementioned law was approved, the National Congress, in keeping with the Constitution, appointed the members of the National Electoral Court and entrusted Jaime Paz Zamora, president of the Honorable Congress, with taking all necessary measures to hold the elections.

The National Electoral Court points out that unfortunately since 4 November 1983 nothing has been done to fulfill Congress' decision. Contrary to the initial enthusiasm shown for promoting the organization of local governments, everything related to the municipal elections was neglected.

The National Electoral Court, concerned about this situation, has asked the vice president of the republic and the president of the National Congress for an audience. However, the meeting to discuss such an important subject has not been arranged yet. This information is contained in a communique issued by the Electoral Court.

[La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish at 1100 GMT on 7 January reported that "the president of the Republic has ordered Finance Minister Fernando Baptista Gumucio to implement a budget for holding municipal elections scheduled for the first Sunday of May. This information was disclosed by Minister Secretary of the Presidency Benjamin Miguel Harb.]

U.S. BOAT FIRED ON, CAPTURED FOR ILLEGAL FISHING

PY070300 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] A Brazilian corvette has opened fire on the U.S. ship "Cap Orange" that was fishing illegally in Brazilian territorial waters. According to a communique released by the 4th Naval District, the incident occurred yesterday in Para. This is the second time that the "Cap Orange" has been captured for illegal fishing.

The U.S. ship was fishing illegally along the coastline of Para, where the largest shrimp shoals are located. Navy Minister Maximiano da Fonseca announced last year that Brazilian ships patrolling the coast could open fire against foreign ships fishing illegally and disregarding the order to stop.

Boat To Be Released

PY071248 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Excerpts] In an official communique released in Belem, Para State, the 4th Naval District Command has reported that a U.S. fishing boat, the "Cap Orange," was captured on 5 January. As the U.S. boat disregarded the order to stop, the Brazilian corvette "Solimoes" opened fire and captured it. The "Cap Orange" will be released upon confiscation of all the catch found on board and the payment of a heavy fine.

NUCLEAR PROGRAM DELAYED; PRIORITIES ESTABLISHED

PY060210 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Jan 84 p 11

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro -- Nuclebras President Dario Gomes has announced that the enterprise has canceled all orders for supplies that were to be placed this year. He said that construction of the Angra-2 nuclear plant will be slowed as much as possible, and that construction of Angra-3, scheduled to begin this year, has been delayed. He gave assurances that the uranium enrichment plant will not be affected because it has priority status within the nuclear program.

According to Gomes, the program has changed due to shortage of funds. The 1,067,000,000-cruzeiro budget allocates only 100 billion cruzeiros to investments and 855 billion cruzeiros to payments on foreign debts. Since it will not be possible to implement all the projects, priorities will be established. The project for construction of the uranium enrichment pilot plant, which will cost $800 million and which is scheduled to begin operations at the end of this year, will not be delayed.

Dario Gomes said that he regards as discontinued the negotiations on the supply of pumps for the uranium enrichment pilot plant that were being held with French company Alsthom Atlantique. The technical specifications for the compressors will be drawn up after the pilot plant has been in uninterrupted operation for 6 months. Negotiations will again be held with the FRG. The French company was to have reported on clearance for exporting equipment before the end of last year, but it did not. Because the pumps must be ordered now for delivery in 2 and 1/2 years, Nuclebras will place the orders with the FRG, which has already developed the prototypes.

UN-SPONSORED RADIO PROGRAM TERMED 'SLANDEROUS'

PY061932 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 6 Jan 84

[By Carmen Castro]

[Text] The Chilean Government hopes that the United Nations will inflict an exemplary punishment on the people responsible for a radio program that slandered the military regime. This was disclosed by Uldaricio Figueroa, director of the Foreign Ministry's multilateral policy department.

The radio program, which was aired on 11 September over the Colombian radio network, was sponsored by a UN agency.

Uldaricio Figueroa said that Alfredo Canales, Chilean alternate ambassador to the United Nations, has submitted a formal note of protest to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The Chilean official said that the UN secretary general was upset about the incident and that he had ordered a careful summary investigation to determine the people responsible.

It was reported at the Chilean Foreign Ministry that a lower ranking UN official had authorized the program in Bogota.

Uldaricio Figueroa said that the radio program was downright slanderous and that it had been intentionally directed against Chile.

JARPA SAYS GOVERNMENT MAKES NO CONCESSIONS

PY061545 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has reasserted that the government makes no concessions and that it acts in accord with the Constitution. During a chat with journalists, the interior minister noted that the antiterrorist law is under study. He said that the first step consists of (?classifying) terrorist groups, the second of establishing the proper trial procedures through military courts, sentences and in general [words indistinct] in accord with present laws.

Regarding recent comments that the government should make some concessions, the interior minister said:

[Begin Jarpa recording] [Words indistinct] people do not understand that the government is complying with the Constitution, and that the Constitution does not mention anything about concessions. But we act in accord with the Constitution and the law. This is what people do not understand. We are not going to exchange concessions. I have never asked anything from the opposition sectors, absolutely nothing. I explained to them the government's policy [words indistinct] and I asked them (?to study) the political organization laws. But we have not negotiated anything or requested (?anything). [end recording]

Regarding a recent statement issued by the Radical Party according to which it is organizing itself because it is sure that the government will call elections for this year, Jarpa said that we must first study the political organization laws, and draft the political parties statute, the general election law, the election law, and the congressional organization law.

AD President Responds

PY070045 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Referring to Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa's statements that the government will make concessions, Democratic Alliance [AD] President Mario Sharpe said that the government is closing the narrow political opening that it had established. Here are the AD leader's comments:

[Begin Sharpe recording] We believe, and we can see it clearly now, that the dialogue was designed exclusively to buy time and that the authoritarian government did not intend to find a democratic outcome. [end recording]

Referring to Jarpa's statement that the government would not report the location of the secret CNI [National Intelligence Center] prisons, which is contrary to a statement made by the justice minister to the effect that the location of all detention centers would be discolosed as soon as possible, Mario Sharpe said:

[Begin Sharpe recording] I think that it is a great contradiction because the justice minister consented to something that the people had been demanding for a long time, which is that detention centers be revealed to the public. However, the interior minister contradicted the justice minister. This shows that the government is closing the narrow political opening it had established. The interior minister said that all the people know where the prisons are located, but this is not true because only a few people know. In a democracy, all the people should know their locations. [end recording]

FINANCE MINISTER RETURNS, DENIES RESIGNATION

PY061402 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Carlos Caceres has returned from Washington, where he met with IMF representatives. The finance minister, who said he was very optimistic about his negotiations in Washington, was welcomed at the Pudahuel Airport by Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa. Both ministers denied that they had submitted their resignations.

AD ISSUES DECLARATION ON PINOCHET FOREIGN POLICY

PY062202 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 6 Jan 84

[By Manuela Robles]

[Text] The Democratic Alliance [AD] today issued a public declaration on the foreign policy of General Pinochet's government. The declaration says that for more than 10 years the country has been unable to develop a foreign policy consistent with its permanent interests because of the deteriorated image of the Chilean Government. It adds that the government's image is incongruous with Chile's history and with the nature of its institutions. Further on, the declaration states that this has been proven by various recent incidents. The AD says that one nine occasions the UN General Assembly has approved resolutions by majority votes expressing concern over the serious violations of human rights in Chile. It adds that in view of the evidence of violations, the government should not demand that the UN General Assembly repudiate serious violations in other parts of the world, but rather stop its persistent violations of human rights.

The declaration also states that the government will not improve its foreign relations by replacing cabinet ministers or by carrying out campaigns to improve its image. The AD says that since Chile's foreign policy reflects the country's situation, Chile will be faced with increasing regional and international difficulties for as long as the government remains in power and human rights are violated. The AD declaration says that only a democratic government, based on the political and moral strength of its institutions -- as has been proven by Chile's historic process -- could effectively develop and defend the sovereignty, dignity, and permanent interests of Chile.

Foreign Ministry Responds

PY071302 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle regrets that the opposition is willing to use any kind of argument in its actions against the current Chilean regime. This was stated in a statement released by the Foreign Ministry in reply to a public declaration made by the Democratic Alliance [AD] containing a (?seven-point) criticism of the government's foreign policy. The Foreign Ministry statement says: The foreign minister has learned of an AD declaration regarding various aspects of foreign policy and the work carried out by the Foreign Ministry in 1983. The foreign minister regrets that the opposition, in its constant action against the government, does not hesitate to use any kind of argument and has even (?seen fit) to release to the public a distorted image regarding very (?delicate) matters which should be treated with accuracy and prudence.

AD TO HOLD RALLIES IN RANCAGUA, LA SERENA

PY061516 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0336 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 5 Jan (EFE) -- The Democratic Alliance [AD], the coalition group opposing the Chilean military regime headed by General Augusto Pinochet, today announced that it will hold two political rallies within the next few days. The Christian Democratic Leader, Mario Sharpe, the current AD president, said that the group has decided to hold these political rallies in the cities of Rancagua, 90 km south of Santiago, and La Serena, 500 km north of Santiago.

According to the AD president, by holding these rallies the opposition group will continue its popular opposition mobilization plan, which in Santiago will be carried out by holding town meetings. These town meetings will gather groups of about 200 persons, made up of representatives from community, town, neighborhoods, or settlements, who will discuss their concerns and problems with AD leaders.

Mario Sharpe also announced the issuance of a public statement in which the AD will analyze the government's standing in foreign relations. According to Sharpe, the AD will explain in this statement why Chile's international image has so deteriorated.

SEGUEL EXPELLED FROM UNION FOR NOT PAYING DUES

PY061407 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Rodolfo Seguel has been expelled from the Caletones mining union for not paying his monthly union dues. According to a report to the president of the Chilean Copper Workers Confederation from the Caletones industrial union.

BETANCUR PROPOSES REAGAN-ANDROPOV SUMMIT

PA080131 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Bogota -- President Betancur today sent similar messages to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Yuriy Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, reiterating his proposal for a summit between the two superpowers. The following is the text of the message sent to President Reagan:

Mr President:

First of all, may I send New Year's greetings to you and the U.S. people.

In the enclosed letter sent to former U.S. President Nixon a few weeks ago about his book [title indistinct], I took the opportunity to propose that a Reagan-Andropov summit be held in the near future, to permit agreement on a genuine reduction in the arms race and discussion of topics related to the international economic system and the developing countries.

Now TIME magazine has selected you both as Men of the Year, which serves to stress the need for a summit. You have in your hands some of the essential keys to promoting world peace. Mankind is anxiously hoping that this meeting will take place very soon.

I would like to mention that 1983 was a bad year for the majority of the Latin American and Caribbean countries, because of the world recession and [word indistinct] program. The region's per capita income dropped more than 5 percent, and the inflation rate increased significantly. Colombia was among the few countries that managed to reduce its inflation rate while at the same time maintaining a modest economic growth. However, in general terms, we must say that Latin America and the Caribbean have undergone the worst economic crisis since the large depression of the 1930's. This situation will be assessed once again at the Latin American economic conference that will be held in Quito, Ecuador, next week. I will report to your excellencies on the results of this high-level meeting, in which several Latin American and Caribbean presidents and government representatives will participate.

The economic [?differences] between the North and South continue to grow at an alarming pace, which could have grave consequences for world stability. The superpowers should help the developing countries more actively, with measures such as arms reductions, long-term credits, stronger agreements on basic products, the initiation of new markets, and the effective transfer of technology.

The world hopes that 1984 will be a year of rapprochement in North-South and East-West relations.

Cordially,

[Signed] Belisario Betancur, President of Colombia

BRIEFS

MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE APPOINTED -- The Colombian Government has appointed Major General Jose Maria Arbelaez Caballero head of Colombia's military delegation to the Inter-American Defense Board. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 23 Dec 83 p 8-B PA]

MOPOCO, NATIONAL ACCORD LEADERS HOLD MEETING

PY061724 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 6 Jan 84 p 6

[Text] During a meeting sponsored by the National Accord -- an organization that groups the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], the Febrerista Revolutionary Party [PRF], the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA[, and the MOPOCO (Colorado Popular Movement) -- MOPOCO leader Miguel Angel Gonzalez Casabianca reasserted yesterday that MOPOCO leaders wish to remain in Paraguay and "to continue striving to achieve the democratization of the country."

Gonzalez Casabianca stated that he will remain in the country "to achieve the democratization both of the country and the Colorado Party."

The MOPOCO leader complained about what he described as "excessive police surveillance, which does not leave me alone even when I sleep. We are here to start a dialogue and to pacify and to civilize the country. We do not know the purpose of this excessive surveillance."

Yesterday's meeting, which was held at PRF headquarters, was attended by Miguel Angel Gonzalez Casabianca, Alejandro Stumpf and Carlos Reynalds, representing the MOPOCO; Euclides Acevedo, and Ruben Lisboa, representing the PRF; Romulo Perina and Florencio Riveros, representing the PDC; and Manuel Benitez Florentin, representing the PLRA.

Euclides Acevedo yesterday assumed the leadership of the National Accord. He replaces Romulo Perina in this rotating position.

The MOPOCO leader, Waldino Ramon Lovera, is expected to arrive in Asuncion by air tomorrow at 1000. He will be returning after 25 years of exile, and his arrival is part of the series of returns of exiled MOPOCO leaders which started in the last days of 1983.

MOPOCO MEMBERS ATTEND MASS, NOTE SURVEILLANCE

PY060215 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 5 Jan 84 p 12

[Excerpts] At the request of the Popular Colorado Movement (MOPOCO), a mass was said yesterday for sympathizers and members of this dissident Colorado Party faction who have died in exile or in Paraguay. "Attendance was reasonable considering that many of our friends residing in Paraguay are being severely restrained," Miguel Angel Gonzalez Casabianca told ULTIMA HORA.

The service, which went off smoothly, was attended by members of the National Accord, youth representatives of the political parties which make up the coalition, leaders of the Authentic Colorado Movement Ruben Dario Veron and Mario Soria Rey, and other political personalities like Julio Cesar Vasconcellos and Sarah Riva de Vasconcellos.

"We are under constant, close surveillance. As soon as one of us leaves home there is a car following behind. Under these circumstances, those who approach us are frightened and are reluctant to come back."

REPATRIATED EXILE ON BUILDING 'NEW PARAGUAY'

PY072105 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 7 Jan 84 p 13

[Excerpts] Waldino Ramon Lovera, member of the Colorado Popular Movement [MOPOCO], shortly after arriving in the country accompanied by his wife, stated: "In view of the terrible drama of having to live in exile, it is necessary that all fellow countrymen become perfectly aware of what it means. Therefore, in view of the limited political opening, the MOPOCO is going to demand, as should be done if acting honestly and in good faith, measures which may bring relief and peace to the entire country."

Lovera said that: "I want to point out that while others continue to ruin our country the MOPOCO has come to cooperate in the construction of the new Paraguay."

Later, Lovera said in reference to the political situation: "There is a stagnation and fossilization of the leadership which brings about a lack of initiative and creativity in solving the changing problems of our times. In view of this sombre reality, the MOPOCO urges all nationalist organizations to join the struggle, that is, the Paraguayan church because of its desire for dialogue; the national enterprises that are responsible for harmonizing the Paraguayan economy so that it may cushion the overwhelming advance of the international centers of economic power; the students and Armed Forces so that they may be in closer contact with the people."

[Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish on 7 January 1984 on page 13 reports that "Miguel A. Gonzalez Casabianca, head of the MOPOCO, disclosed that yesterday Waldino Ramon Lovera was summoned to appear at the police headquarters in the capital today for a chat."]

EXILED LEADERS SAY DEMOCRATIZATION 'IMMINENT'

PY062200 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1406 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Posadas, 6 Jan (TELAM) -- Exiled Paraguayan political leaders who are not allowed to return to their country have said that Argentina is in the political forefront of Latin America and that they fervently greeted the Argentine people upon the restoration of democracy.

Authentic Radical Liberal Party leader Domingo Laino and Christian Democratic Party leader Luis Alfonso Resck said they are convinced that the democratization of Paraguay is imminent and that it will be accomplished by the struggle of the Paraguayan people.

In statements to the local press, Laino said: We ask absolutely nothing from the new Argentine government, but we do ask it not to help the Paraguayan dictatorship. He added that Paraguay will be liberated by its own people, just as other American nations have been.

Both Laino and Resck said that the authorization granted by the Paraguayan Government to some politicians to return after many years in exile is an attempt to divide the opposition, which will remain united.

COMMUNIST COALITION ACCUSED OF OCCUPATIONS

PY062220 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The communist coalition United Left [IU] has been accused of being responsible for the illegal occupation of private properties in Lima. This accusation was made by Deputy Ricardo Purga, Popular Action [AP] department secretary general of Lima, who said that these occupations evidently seek to create chaos and to drive away foreign investors.

Senator Javier Alva Orlandini has stated that the latest occupations in Lima are disrupting the country's legal order.

[Begin Alva Orlandini recording] It is obvious that these are not spontaneous events, but that they are instigated by persons interested in creating chaos in Lima. The government must adopt preventive measures against similar actions. As far as I understand, the government has already evicted some persons who recently occupied a private property. [end recording]

[Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish at 1245 GMT on 6 January also reported: "The wave of occupation of private properties continued this morning almost at the same time that Lima Mayor Alfonso Barrantes was assuming office. The property occupied this time belongs to an industrial community located on Paiva Street. The lot was fenced off, but the squatters forced open a gate and entered shouting that they wanted houses. The neighbors opposed the squatters and threw rocks at them. The police arrived a little later, but limited themselves to watching the squatters."]

Squatters Ordered Evicted

PY071404 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] This afternoon the Interior Minister released an official communique saying that the occupation of properties are illegal seizures and a breach of public order, crimes that are punishable according to the penal law. The communique adds that, in view of these events, the forces of public order, fulfilling the mission stipulated in the Consituation, will evict the persons who are participating in such actions.

President Scores Occupations

PY071512 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0430 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Excerpts] President Belaunde Terry has strongly condemned the invasion of private properties which is taking place in the Lima suburbs, reported Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca following the cabinet meeting today. He also stated that his ministry has solved 11 of the 15 cases and has given explicit instructions to the police to take immediate and strong action whenever illegal seizures take place.

In press statements following the cabinet meeting, Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca categorically denied that terrorist actions are becoming more intensive and being extended to other areas of the central Andes outside the emergency zone. He said:

[Begin Percovich recording] It is not exactly true that terrorist actions are intensifying. What is happening is that a few outbreaks have taken place in some places lying outside the emergency zone in the central Andes where the effect of the actions undertaken in that zone undoubtedly have persuaded some terrorists to leave the zone for other areas where surveillance is not so strict and operations are not so intensive. However, the operations have produced results, such as the capture of Diaz Martinez, one of the foremost shining Path leaders. Also, the Investigative Police have just reported to me that a large number of persons have been identified as participants in subversive actions. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT MOVES TO PROTECT BANKING INSTITUTIONS

PY070125 Paris AFP in Spanish 1951 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Lima, 6 Jan (AFP) -- Today the Peruvian Government entrusted the Interior Ministry with issuing strict security measures to protect banks, insurance companies, and other similar enterprises from theft, holdups, and other crimes. Two decrees have been published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE in response to the recent increase in attacks against such enterprises, which have resulted in deaths and the seizure of large economic resources. Officials fear that the attacks on banks, insurance companies, savings and loans associations, and other similar organizations will not only be perpetrated by groups of common criminals but also by extremists hoping to acquire funds for the Shining Path group.

According to one of the decrees, the Interior Ministry, within 30 days, will issue the security measures to be implemented by these enterprises. The Interior Ministry and the Banks and Insurance Superintendency will constantly verify that these measures are implemented. The other decreee orders that the transport of money and other valuables carried out by these enterprises be carried out secretly, changing the routes, days, and timetables for these operations. The decree adds that special protection will be given to the loading and unloading of valuables and that the fastest means of transport will be used. When transport is done by land, it should be carried out in armored vehicles by armed personnel.

TERRORISTS ATTACK MILITARY GARRISON 6 JAN

PY061404 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0318 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Lima, 5 Jan (EFE) -- Terrorists tonight staged a bomb attack on the Barbones Garrison of the Peruvian Army, which is located in a populated area of this capital.

According to initial reports, the attack against the garrison was apparently carried out by 10 or 15 terrorists. Two powerful explosions were felt in the military zone and immediately after that machinegun fire was heard. The report on this event was broadcast by a local television station from the scene.

In an interview by the local television station, a policeman who was guarding the garrison with other members of his unit said that an alleged terrorist carrying dynamite sticks was arrested. He added that about 10 or 15 terrorists, who reportedly arrived in the proximity of the garrison in two automobiles, threw bombs outside the garrison. They fled when the soldiers repelled the attack. It has also been reported that a woman was wounded in the arm while working in her house near the military zone.

INTERIOR MINISTER AIRS DOUBTS ON 1984 ELECTIONS

PY062115 Paris AFP in Spanish 1320 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Rocha, 6 Jan (AFP) -- Interior Minister General Hugo Linares Brum, retired, today termed future political events in Uruguay unpredictable, and also voiced his doubts that elections will be held this year and power handed over in 1985.

In comments made in this city, 210 km east of Montevideo, he pointed out that at present the people are overexcited and, referring to the protest acts like banging pots, he warned that they could lead to confrontations.

Linares believes that there is a great possibility now that these confrontations may occur between those who do disagree with the demonstrations and those who participate, many of whom, he pointed out, are unaware of what happened in 1973 or before.

According to the minister, no heed has been taken of police warnings on the threat of such things and added that the situation continues to worsen and the consequences are unpredictable, as are the political events which could take place. Linares said this in response to a question from a journalist on whether the military regime will hand over power in 1985, as has been announced for a year not only within the country but also before international organizations such as the UN Assembly. The minister termed the population's current overexcitement a phenomenon typical of the River Plate Basin area.

MILITARY SAID CALLING OFF TALKS WITH POLITICIANS

PY062055 Paris AFP in Spanish 1402 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Montevideo, 6 Jan (AFP) -- The newspaper LA MANANA today revealed that the Uruguayan military junta have agreed not to resume negotiations with political sectors until hostility toward the process ceases.

LE MANANA, which attributed the report to reliable sources, added that there is deep concern within the Armed Forces over the tense atmosphere that has been created by the authorized parties (The Colorado Party, the Blanco Party, and the Civic Union Party), something which has hampered imminent negotiations.

Unless these attitudes, aggressive statements, and accusations against the process are discontinued, the Armed Forces will not start any rapprochement, or dialogue, LA MANANA noted.

Talks seeking to restore the rule of law in Uruguay, which were proposed by the military leaders a few weeks ago, were made conditional by political leaders on the abrogation of the ban on political activities, the reestablishment of freedom of the press, and lifting banishments imposed on people and parties, among other things.

FIRST STRIKES HELD SINCE MILITARY CAME TO POWER

PY061539 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0333 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Montevideo, 5 Jan (EFE) -- For the first time in almost 11 years, the Uruguayan military regime is confronting two strikes and the occupation of a textile industrial plant. Fishermen stopped work yesterday, and a fleet of 60 ships is stranded at the Montevideo port. The "ILDU" textile factory has been occupied since last night by 400 workers who started negotiations on 27 November for a salary increase and the payment of a Christmas bonus.

The government has withdrawn from the labor mediation process at the textile factory, which is one of the most important in the country, since the employers are not yielding to the workers' demands. The fishermen are also demanding a salary increase, but for the time being the enterprises have rejected their request.

These are the first two uses of force that Uruguayan workers have adopted since the Armed Forces took power and dissolved labor unions on 27 June 1973. During these years, the Armed Forces, through a labor office that was especially set up by the Armed Forces, have avoided these conflicts, but in the last few months the increasing wave of protest has strengthened the unions, which have gradually started to reorganize themselves.

Labor Minister Nestor Bolentini, who said that the Labor Ministry would be open to any labor concerns, today said that these uses of force are not good for the country, for the enterprises, or for workers.

Havana Notes Strikes

PA061830 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Six hundred Uruguayan wool industry workers have begun a general strike to demand wage increases and other benefits. Union leaders told the press that the workers decided to halt work after all their efforts to have their demands met by the company had failed.

Meanwhile, the Uruguayan fishermen have decided not to board any ships until their demands are met. The fishermen are demanding full recognition of the labor unions and the rehiring of fired workers.

DAILY CRITICIZES REAGAN'S SPEECH TO CUBA

FL061936 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1755 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Mexico City, Jan 6 (NOTIMEX) -- President Reagan's speech to the Cuban people, in which he spoke of the unfulfilled promises of the government of Fidel Castro, was strongly criticized by UNOMASUNO. It classifies as cynicism Reagan's statements that after 25 years of revolution, the island does not enjoy an abundant lifestyle, that there is neither peace nor liberty, and that the economy is not capable of meeting the most basic needs of the population.

The paper says that the U.S. President's statements are not surprising, and adds that the shortages that Cuba suffers are in large measure the direct result of the economic and commercial blockade that the United States has imposed for 2 decades in an attempt to foil the revolution and frustrate its achievements.

The paper notes that in fact Cuba has not fully achieved peace. It suffers the threats and discouragements of a relentless bellicose siege by Washington, since economic shortages as well as permanent defensive vigilance are the legacy of the actions of Reagan and his predecessors in the White House.

Regarding the so-called lack of satisfaction of basic needs, cited by Reagan, UMOMASUNO points out that surely the U.S. President referred to the fact that on the island there is not an abundance of luxurious automobiles and superfluous consumer goods. He could not be referring to basic needs of the Cubans because these are satisfied, in light of international studies.

Finally, it points out that the use of propaganda as a method to confuse and disorient the Cuban people regarding their government is a naive reaction by Washington, which is incapable of changing its deep-rooted political convictions about a country that has made great achievements despite U.S. threats.

DE LA MADRID ATTENDS AGRARIAN REFORM CEREMONY

FL062352 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2140 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Veracruz, 6 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Secretary of Agrarian Reform Luis Martinez Villicana today pledged before President Miguel de la Madrid to continue the distribution of lands.

During the ceremony commemorating the anniversary of the first agrarian law, Martinez stressed that the distribution of lands will continue, as the president intends. He added that President De la Madrid is on the side of the peasants, who have lost their patience, and on the side of a country which can no longer wait. Martinez Villicana asserted that the right of all peasants will be respected and that the law as well as the more important responsibilities of the agrarian reform will be scrupulously observed.

During the ceremony of implementation of the first agrarian law, enacted by President Venustiano Carranza in 1915, President De la Madrid presented 110,556 certificates of agrarian rights to 3,949 agrarian nuclei. Likewise, he presented medals and certificates to employees of the Secretariat of Agrarian Reform with 50, 40, 30, and 25 years of service, laid a floral wreath, and participated in a guard of honor at the monument to Venustiano Carranza in this city on the Gulf of Mexico.

REPORTAGE ON C.A., CONTADORA MINISTERS' MEETING

Meeting Agenda

PA061435 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Report by Napoleon Mairena III]

[Text] The Honduran Foreign Ministry reported last night that eight basic points will be discussed by the Contadora Group at a meeting that will begin on Saturday. The eight points to be discussed are:

1. A weapons moratorium in Central America to begin on 1 March.

2. A schedule for the gradual reduction of foreign advisers.

3. Elimination of irregular forces involved in destabilizing activities and locating areas used for the traffic of weapons.

4. Prevention of border incidents.

5. Creation of a supervisory commission to coordinate security measures.

6. Internal debates in each country on the bases of justice, democracy, freedom, and total respect for human rights.

7. Guaranteed free elections with the participation of the people in each country.

8. Revitalization of the Central American economic integration.

These will be the eight points which the Contadora foreign ministers will discuss with the Central American foreign ministers on Saturday.

Ortega Discusses Meeting

PA070024 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1344 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Telephone interview with Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega in Panama City; reporter not identified -- live]

[Excerpt] [Reporter] In order for the Contadora Group's very specific proposals to succeed, there must be a positive reply from two basic elements of the Central American crisis. These are the countries of the area involved in the conflict and the United States. Thus far, how have these to elements responded to the Contadora Group's proposals?

[Ortega] When those countries learned of the proposals, they did not reject them; that is positive. Special envoy Richard Stone has said that he was pleased that the Central American countries had not outright rejected the document presented to them 48 hours after the meeting in Panama at the end of 1983. That document was personally delivered to all the deputy foreign ministers of the region during a 1-day trip through the region by the Panamanian deputy foreign minister at the request of the Contadora Group. This is significant for us, because they are coming to Panama tomorrow to discuss a document they are fully aware of, that they have been able to analyze, and that due to methodology must serve as a basis for discussion. Naturally, they can enrich that document through discussions. In practice, we expect the countries to adopt a positive stance toward signing a document at tomorrow's meeting of the Contadora Group and the Central American countries.

[Reporter] It is believed that this document will be the final one, the one to achieve a Central American peace agreement. What would happen if the foreign ministers and the Central American governments involved in the conflict did not accept this new agreement?

[Ortega] Several things might happen. The document might be approved at this meeting, which we think is the most advisable outcome, because we are working against them. Each minute that passes is a minute of agony in the Central American community. The way to solve the conflict is by acting, by making decisions now. Expressions of desire to do this must be acted upon with the signing of a document or a decision to agree to these proposals. It is very possible that the document will be approved with the condition of subsequent consultations or a referendum. This is reasonable and normal in such situations, but in practice we also think this represents effective approval and support for the document. We don't think this is the time to defer discussions. Instead we must enter into them. That is why we think the time is right to reach decisions on this document, because it contains other steps that must be fulfilled to assist in the final agreement, the final decision, the final convention, or the final international treaty or treaties. Therefore, if it is not approved at this meeting, with the pretext of discussing it at another meeting, what would be decided is the time limit [plazos]. I do not mean to state that if it is not approved the Contadora negotiations and efforts have failed. In any case, I must stress that we would be postponing a discussion that should be speedier at this time.

[Reporter] The Governments of Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala have said that the solution for peace must be multilateral rather than bilateral. The question is: Does this fit into the terms of the Contadora proposals?

[Ortega] Contadora has made a multilateral proposal. It is not proposing bilateral resolutions for the solution of the conflict. Obviously [words indistinct] it could occur, but we believe that at this time we must bring about overall integral solutions for the area without [words indistinct] being able to enter into subsequent specific aspects that might later need to be implemented due to subsequent developments.

Gutierrez on Document of Principles

PA070350 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Interview with Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Gutierrez on arrival in Panama City, by Demetrio Olaciregui on 6 January -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Olaciregui] It has been reported that the Governments of Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala have prepared a document that is an alternative to the principles for the application of the Document of Objectives. Is this true?

[Gutierrez] It is true that this document has been drafted. This afternoon the foreign ministers of El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica and a delegate of the Guatemalan government will hold a meeting. The Guatemalan foreign minister won't arrive until early tomorrow. We hope that our acceptance of the document will be considered definite. We hope that by 1830 we will be able to hold a news conference to release that proposal.

[Olaciregui] It has been said that the group of four, as you are called, will try to persuade Contadora to analyze that document at the meeting.

[Gutierrez] Yes, because that document is merely a modification of some points of the Document of Principles prepared by Contadora. Therefore, I consider it a step forward on the path outlined by the Contadora document. In my view, there is little distance between one and the other. What we, the delegations of the four countries, have done is to advance on the path outlined in the Document of Principles. That is why I don't feel there will be any problem having both documents discussed, taking from each whatever is suitable.

[Olaciregui] In short, Costa Rica gives all its political and diplomatic support to the principles proposed by Contadora?

[Gutierrez] But it suggests some modifications in the working systems and goes into more detail about some aspects of the Contadora document that are too general.

Chavez Mena on Negotiations

PA070458 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Interview with Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena by Demetrio Olaciregui in Panama City on 6 January 1983 -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Chavez Mena] I would say this second phase of negotiations is very important since we will begin studying the norms for the implementation of the Document of Objectives.

[Olaciregui] What is your government's opinion on these norms?

[Chavez Mena] Well, this is the reason we are here. We will read and analyze them. We have already prepared some proposals, and we have also consulted the other Central American governments in order to come up with a general criteria. We think it is important to create commissions, so that they can begin studies in each of the areas with the emphasis and expertise that the situation warrants. Therefore, we believe it is important to decide on the procedures for the implementation of these norms. What we expect to accomplish at this meeting is to come up with the norms, procedures, or methods to begin implementation of the Document of Objectives. As soon as these procedures are implemented, we will move to another phase in the negotiations. In order not to increase tensions in the area, it is very important to mention here that this kind of negotiation -- which as you know began in June or July of last year -- is so complex and difficult, due to the nature of the problem, that it must be carried out with great tact and prudence, as circumstances warrant.

[Olaciregui] What changes does El Salvador feel should be made to the norms for the implementation of the Document of Objectives? We understand that Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica have prepared a document with suggestions to modify these norms.

[Chavez Mena] Yes, modifications that could mean certain variations, but not necessarily in substance. I would not like to comment any further on this, because we are still waiting for the Guatemalan foreign minister's arrival. We will hold a working session this afternoon, then we will express our viewpoints.

D'Escoto Interviewed on Meeting

PA070320 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Report by Demetrio Olaciregui]

[Text] The Central American foreign ministers have arrived in Panama to participate in the fifth joint conference with the Contadora Group foreign ministers. The first to arrive in Panama was Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, who spoke of Nicaragua's expectations about this new round of negotiations.

[Begin recording] [D'Escoto] We hope that on this occasion we will be able to advance and take specific steps to fulfill the agreements in the Document of Objectives. We think the proposal drafted by the Contadora Group that all the Central American foreign ministries received a couple of weeks ago is a good foundation to begin implementing the Document of Objectives. We hope that all the Central American foreign ministries will agree and that this basic document will be approved. Obviously, some might want to make modifications of it, but in principle we are willing to support that document.

[Olaciregui] Do you think Guatemala has changed its foreign policy position since it has indicated that at no time will it participate in an invasion or action against Nicaragua?

[D'Escoto] If you are referring to the reports published today about statements supposedly made yesterday by Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade, they constitute a ratification of what he and President Mejia Victores have been saying in recent months.

[Olaciregui] Regarding the meeting with U.S. Ambassador Richard Stone, what points were brought up by the United States in this new meeting?

[D'Escoto] It was an exchange I would describe as useful. We have always favored a direct dialogue. We have even requested it at a higher level. On this occasion we heard some concerns voiced by the United States. We also expressed our concerns. We all agreed that the meeting was useful and to continue that dialogue. [end recording]

Additional D'Escoto Comments

PA071600 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Nicaragua totally supports and approves the Contadora document that will be discussed this morning in Panama by the foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela and their Central American counterparts.

Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman spoke from Panama about the Document of Objectives, which provides a possible basis for political, economic, and security agreements for the Central American region.

[Begin recording] [D'Escoto] After Nicaragua presented its latest proposal on 1 December, the Contadora foreign ministers met in Panama on 20 December and drafted a proposal for the Central Americans. This proposal was presented to all the Central American governments by Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera before Christmas. It was presented to the Central American governments to give us time to think about, analyze, and to reach an opinion on it prior to the meeting that will begin tomorrow morning, when the governments will begin to discuss the document, which we imagine each of them has studied separately.

Nicaragua's position is one of support for the work that has been done by the Contadora Group and recognition of the fact that it has been a positive effort that can contribute to the achievement of detente in the area. We feel that the document should be supported. We hope that the other countries feel the same way. I would like to see the document approved in principle, after which we could consider it in detail to see what points could be enhanced or clarified, if necessary. In general terms, Nicaragua's position is one of support for the effort made by the Contadora Group in preparing this document. As I was saying, it is expected to be the subject of discussion at the meeting that will begin tomorrow.

[Unidentified reporter] Is this the eight-point document that has been circulating lately?

[D'Escoto] It would seem that the media, at least here in Panama, was already aware of the contents, because they have asked me very specific questions about it. However, it is a Contadora Group document that is being presented for consideration by the Central American countries. According to Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega yesterday, in remarks which appear in the Panamanian press today, analysis of that document is the main reason for the upcoming meeting. Therefore, we hope that this will continue to be the item on the agenda and that we will be able to make progress. Let us hope that before we leave Panama, it will have been possible to approve that document. That would be a good beginning to achieving detente and peace in Central America.

[Reporter] Mr Foreign Minister, is this weekend's meeting a final one for reaching a peace agreement among the Central American countries?

[D'Escoto] Oh no, not at all. It is simply to reach an agreement about all the proposals that the Contadora Group is making regarding the creation of certain commissions. It could be considered the beginning of the second phase for the Contadora Group, dealing with specifics in an effective effort to attain peace. It is certainly not the conclusion of the entire process. [end recording]

Additionally, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman described the comments made by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade to the effect that his government has decided not to participate in preparations or plans for an invasion against Nicaragua as very positive. He also referred to a statement made by Nobel Peace Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel, who said in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, that he was prepared to go to Panama to get a firsthand view of the deliberations and discussions of the Contadora Group to find a peaceful solution to the serious situation existing in the area. This is what Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said:

[Begin recording] [D'Escoto] The statement by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade was, as you say, indeed positive. However, he only confirmed and reiterated what both Andrade himself and [Guatemalan head of state] Mejia Victores have been saying in this regard: that they will not participate in an attack on any other country, either Nicaragua or any other Central American country. That has actually been that government's position for some time; that is, since it took office.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Foreign Minister, do you know anything about the report that Perez Esquivel is going to be present at the meeting to observe the proceedings?

[D'Escoto] Well, I do not know when he would be coming. I know that he is in Honduras at this time, and I think that he is also to be there tomorrow. I do not know he will be leaving; I imagine that he will leave on Sunday. Obviously, he will have to pass through Panama on his way to Argentina, that is, if he is immediately returning to Argentina.

[Reporter] A dispatch from Tegucigalpa indicates that he will arrive in Panama to demonstrate his full support for the efforts being made by Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela.

[D'Escoto] Well, that would be very good. He would be very welcome. [end recording]

Paz Barnica Press Conference

PA071346 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0554 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Panama City, 7 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Today El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras will jointly submit to the Contadora Group a proposal called "immediate measures" for the implementation of the peace proposals. The proposal emphasizes the holding of immediate elections and arms control.

At a news conference held before dawn today, Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica announced the existence of the proposal, which is an attempt to implement the "Objectives for Peace" by spelling out the short-term measures that must be adopted to find peace in Central America.

According to Paz Barnica, the document drafted by El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras will probably be supported by Guatemala. Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade, who arrived in Panama City last night, is now studying the proposal. Through an "overall and regional decision," the Central American proposal is a "reliable commitment to find peace," added Paz Barnica.

Paz Barnica Charges Arms Traffic

PA071545 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0050 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Panama City, 6 Jan (DPA) -- Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica said today when he arrived in Panama City that "the Nicaraguan revolutionary regime traffics arms for the Salvadoran guerrillas, and that this aggravates the Central American crisis. However, this problem can be solved within the framework of the Contadora Group negotiations, if a series of agreements are reached under the Document of Objectives that will lead to the signing of a general treaty for peace, democracy, security, and cooperation among the Central American nations."

He said that "my government will make clear proposals for the immediate implementation of the Document of Objectives approved on 9 September 1983, which will then become a pragmatic obligation among all the Central American nations to adopt peace."

Regarding the military maneuvers that are periodally held between the United States and Honduras, he said that these "are temporary, and their purpose is to train the Honduran military forces for defense and as a deterrent, never for offense, since their sole purpose is to guarantee the sovereignty of my country."

Paz Barnica ended by saing that "in spite of the constant exchange of protests and counterprotests between Nicaragua and Honduras, there is a climate of detente that is propitious for negotiations.

Meeting Begins

PA071714 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1701 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Panama City, 7 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and their Central American colleagues began a new round of negotiations this morning in Panama City to find formulas for peace and political stability in the region.

The meeting of the Contadora Group, which began without Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo, who is expected to arrive in the next few hours, will continue throughout the day tomorrow in the National Bank building in the center of Panama City.

Central American Proposal

PA080012 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 7 Jan 84 pp 2, 35

["Proposal for the Immediate Implementation of the Document of Objectives on Peace, Democracy, Security, and Cooperation in Central America," to be presented by the foreign ministers of El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica at the meeting of foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and Central American countries in Panama City on 7 January]

[Text] The foreign ministers of Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador, convinced of the need to seek an overall, regional solution to the huge problems being faced by Central America, noted, since the negotiation of the "Document of Objectives" (9 September 1983), which was approved by consensus, the advantages of establishing three working commissions to systematically deal with the political, security, and socioeconomic affairs that must be regulated in the general peace treaty for the Central American region.

At the meeting of the technical group of Central America and the Contadora Group held in Panama on 1 and 2 December 1983, Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador reiterated that proposal and requested, moreover, "that the five Central American countries embark upon serious and comprehensive negotiations within the framework of the Contadora Group."

In an effort to expedite the negotiations at the fifth joint meeting of the foreign ministers of Central America and the Contadora Group, to be held in Panama on 7 and 8 January 1984, the Governments of Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador have drafted the following "Proposal for the Immediate Implementation of the Document of Objectives on Peace, Democracy, Security, and Cooperation in Central America."

This document incorporates the recent valuable contributions made by the Contadora Group and allocates the working commissions specific areas of responsibility and specific immediate tasks by which they may implement the "Document of Objectives." This proposal is intended to promote the conclusion of a general peace treaty that considers all the objectives outlined in the document that was approved on 9 September 1983.

Measures for the Implementation of the Document of Objectives of 9 September 1983

The foreign ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua:

I. Resolve to adopt the following immediate measures to implement the Document of Objectives of 9 September 1983.

1. Security Matters

a. To prepare an inventory on the quantity, type, and quality of weapons possessed by the Central American states and their military installations, and to establish a census of their military, police and when applicable, militia and paramilitary personnel, as well as of foreign military and security advisers and other foreigners who could be used in military or security activities, or who distort the identity of the Central American region.

b. To establish a ceiling for military troops and the quantity, type, and quality of weapons that the Central American states may possess, as well as a ceiling for foreign military or security advisers and for the other foreigners mentioned in preceding paragraph a, for the purpose of eliminating or reducing them, or when applicable, repatriating them, to reestablish the military balance in the Central American region.

c. To set a date for the repatriation of advisers and other foreigners mentioned in paragraph a.

d. To establish criteria for suspending the acquisition of weapons once the military balance has been reestablished among the Central American states.

e. To identify all irregular forces that are implicated in actions to destabilize established governments and to propose mechanisms and other measures of control in the various Central American countries.

f. To locate routes, geographic zones, and means and installations used to carry out intraregional and extraregional arms traffic, in order to propose mechanisms and other domestic and international measures of control to prevent and eliminate this traffic.

g. To propose direct communications systems that will prevent and solve incidents among states.

h. To establish proposals for the verification, control, and implementation of the measures adopted in point no 1, paragraphs a, b, c, d, e, and f of this section.

2. Political Affairs

a. To promote national reconciliation measures that will permit all political sectors to participate in democratic, representative, pluralistic, and participative processes. Elections and democratic internal dialogue and fundamental for this purpose.

b. To guarantee complete respect for human, political, civic, economic, social, religious, ethnic, and cultural rights, and with this goal in mind, to comply with the obligations specified in international legal instruments that deal with these matters by enacting pertinent legislative measures and by creating the institutions necessary to protect and promote these rights.

c. To adopt measures conducive to the establishment and improvement of democratic, representative, and pluralistic systems that will guarantee effective popular participation in the decision making process, and to ensure free access for the different sectors of public opinion to honest and periodic elections, based on complete respect for the rights of every citizen. For this purpose, the Central American states will enact or revise their legislation to effectively permit:

i. The election of local departmental, and national authorities under the democratic principle of the rule of law, and the separation and independence of the different branches of government. For this purpose, an electoral calendar will be established to ensure that every political sector may participate under equitable circumstances.

ii. Full guarantees for the free establishment of political parties and for affiliation within those parties under equitable circumstances.

iii. Full guarantees for the free exercise of a universal, equalitarian, free, direct, and secret vote, based on a national election registry that is trustworthy and guarantees the impartiality and democratic nature of the electoral process.

iv. The full functional and administrative independence of the electoral organization, in keeping with the interests of every political sector. This organization will direct and ensure periodic elections by providing sufficient and appropriate funds and personnel, and will have the necessary jurisdictional immunity to ensure its full independence and the fulfillment of its functions.

v. The ability of the electoral organization that directs an ensures periodic elections to receive international assistance and advice on matters under its jurisdiction, as well as the power to freely organize visits by international observers, to verify compliance with the relevant laws.

vi. Free access of the political parties, as legally established entities, to every kind of communications media; the right of their members to freely travel and to freely meet and assemble; their right to freely disseminate their political programs and to freely engage in electoral propaganda; their right to collect and use appropriate funds for the better development of their functions, including everything pertinent to legal measures that will ensure adequate contributions from the state to compensate the political parties for their organization, election campaign, and propaganda expenses.

vii. To fully guarantee participation by legally organized political parties only, and to specifically prohibit the maintenance or establishment of links to or direct or indirect dependence on military or paramilitary organizations, militias, or armed pressure groups.

d. The Central American states will enact the necessary legal provisions to guarantee, within their respective territories, the freedom of expression and dissemintation of thought, as well as to provide for equal access by every citizen and all organizations to every means of disseminating thought. They will also enact the necessary legislative measures to guarantee personal inviolability, the right to life, the freedom to travel and move about, and the right to congregate, to associate, and to join unions and religious organizations.

e. The Central American states will enact the necessary legal measures to protect ethnic minorities and to ensure respect for their geographic locations and their cultural, linguistic, and religious traditions.

f. The Central American states will adopt all measures that may be required to prevent future recrimination and accusations, and will thereby contribute to detente in the area.

g. To formulate proposals for the verification and supervision of the immediate measures adopted in point no 2, paragraphs a, b, c, d, and e of this section I.

3. Economic and Social Affairs

a. To intensify programs for aid to Central American refugees in coordination with the appropriate international organizations and to promote adequate internal conditions for the voluntary repatriation of refugees in communication with or under the supervision of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other international organizations as considered pertinent.

b. To fully cooperate with the efforts of the Central American Economic Integration Bank, as the coordinating organization for foreign assistance to Central America and other organizations like SIECA (Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration), ECLA and the Action Committee of Support for the Socioeconomic Development of Central America of SELA.

c. To jointly negotiate to obtain foreign resources that make it possible to revitalize the Central American integration process.

d. To increase intra-zonal trade and to promote greater access to international markets for Central American products.

e. To promote joint investment projects.

f. To establish just socioeconomic structures that consolidate a genuine democratic system and permit their peoples to fully exercise their right to work, education, health, and culture, for the spiritual and material well-being of the individual and of society.

II. Within the framework of the Contadora Initiative, they assign the joint technical group of the Central American and Contadora Group countries the duty of coordinating three working commissions, containing a representative of each Central American government, which will be in charge of implementing the measures outlined in Section I and of preparing proposals and recommendations leading to the conclusion of a general treaty, including mechanisms for control and verification in the following areas:

"The Three" propose:

Security, Political and Socioeconomic Affairs

1. In their first meeting, the working commissions will determine the topics that should be initially discussed so that there will be prior agreement before the presentation of their proposals and recommendations. These topics should include paragraphs a, b, c, d, f, and h when appropriate, of no 1 section I, and paragraphs a,b, and c of no 2 of the same section.

2. The working commissions, in drafting their proposals and recommendations for the joint meeting of the Central American foreign ministers within the Contadora Initiative, will use the Document of Objectives of 9 September 1983 as a basic document for their efforts.

3. Each foreign minister will appoint a delegation head for the joint technical group, as well as the delegates and advisers that he considers necessary.

4. The participation of foreign advisers, either as individuals or as representatives of international organizations, must be accepted beforehand by the working commissions.

5. The joint technical group and the working commissions will meet as often as necessary to ensure the continuity and success of the peace process. To this end, the working commissions will establish procedures for carrying out their duties.

6. The working commissions will be established no later than 31 January 1984. To this effect, the Central American foreign ministers will inform the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Panama in due time of the membership of their delegations.

III. The Central American foreign ministers reiterate their willingness to constructively participate in the negotiation of proposals and recommendations that will lead to the conclusion of a general treaty, to ensure peace, to develop representative democracy, to reestablish security, and to stimulate cooperation for the socieconomic development of the Central American peoples.

Panama City, 8 January 1984 [date as published]

Area Ministers Agree on Document

PA080230 Paris AFP in Spanish 2240 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Panama City, 7 Jan (AFP) --The five Central American foreign ministers have agreed that the Contadora Group document outlining the principles for the implementation of the objectives for peace is "very positive and complete in its contents," it was officially reported here this afternoon.

A press communique on the progress of the fifth joint meeting of the Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers, which began today, noted that the meeting will focus on this document, and indicated that the document that Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador submitted last night is not considered an alternate proposal.

The meeting was threatened this morning by discrepancies arising from the document that these three countries announced to the press last night as a proposal for "the immediate implementation of the Document of Objectives," which also contained the procedures for implementation proposed by Contadora.

However, according to a press communique delivered to journalists when the plenary session resumed following a short recess, the meeting is continuing "without any difficulties, focusing on an assessment of the document that was prepared and presented by the Contadora Group," composed of Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, and Panama.

This morning's press communique also noted that the foreign ministers of Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica had delivered a document that, according to the ministers who submitted it, "is not an alternate proposal, containing instead some observations on the text of the Contadora Group document."

It was learned this afternoon that the document containing the implementation procedures will probably be approved at the conclusion of the nine ministers' working session, though with some modifications.

According to a statement made by Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega last week, the document on general procedures for arriving at an agreement for peace in Central America can be summarized in eight fundamental points. Among the most important points are the establishment of a moratorium on the purchase of weapons beginning on 29 February of this year, the establishment of an arms inventory, and the preparation of a calendar for a gradual reduction of foreign military advisers and foreign personnel participating in military or security activities.

The fifth joint meeting of the nine foreign ministers will end on Monday, 9 January, the date on which the Contadora Group was formed a year ago.

Final Resolution Adopted

PA090433 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0320 GMT 9 Jan 84

["Principles for the Implementation of the Commitments Undertaken in the Document of Objectives," adopted as the final resolution of the joint meeting of the Central American and Contadora Group foreign ministers in Panama City on 8 January 1984]

[Text] The Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, considering:

1. That in September 1983 the five governments approved the Document of Objectives, which is the frame of reference for the regional peace agreement;

2. And that it is necessary to take measures to implement the commitments contained in that document, resolve to:

I. Adopt the following principles for immediate application:

1. Security Affairs

a. To prepare a registry or detailed inventory of military installations, weapons, and troops by each of the Central America states, in order to establish the foundations for a policy to control and reduce these things, providing ceilings and resulting in a reasonable balance of forces in the region.

b. To prepare a census in each country and to adopt a calendar of reduction with an eye to the elimination of foreign military advisers and other foreign individuals who are participating in military or security activities.

c. To identify and eradicate all forms of support, encouragement, and financing for or tolerance of irregular groups of forces involved in the destabilization of Central American governments.

d. To identify and eradicate irregular groups of forces that, acting either from or through the territory of any Central American state, participate in destabilizing actions against another government in the region.

e. To localize the areas, routes, and means used for illegal intraregional and extra-regional arms traffic, in order to eliminate it.

f. To establish direct communication mechanisms for the purpose of preventing and resolving incidents among states.

2. Political Affairs

a. To promote national reconciliation on the basis of justice, freedom, and democracy, and, to that effect, to create mechanisms that permit dialogue wihtin the countries in the region.

b. To gurantee full respect for human rights and, to this end, to comply with the obligations contained in international legal documents and constitutional provisions on the subject.

c. To enact or review electoral legislation for the convocation of elections, so as to guarantee effective popular participation.

d. To create independent electoral bodies that will establish reliable electoral registries and ensure the impartiality and democracy of the processes.

e. To dictate, or when applicable update, regulations that guarantee the existence and participation of political parties that are representative of the various sectors of opinion.

f. To establish an electoral calendar and to adopt measures that will ensure that political parties can participate under conditions of equality.

g. To strive to carry out actions that will permit the attainment of true political confidence among the governments of the area, in order to contribute to detente.

3. Socioeconomic Affairs

a. To intensify the program of aid for Central American refugees and to facilitate voluntary repatriation through the cooperation of the governments involved, in communication or coordination with national humanitarian organizations and the appropriate international organizations.

b. To grant full cooperation to the Central American Integration Bank, ECLA, the Action Committee for Support to the Socioeconomic Development of Central America, and SIECA [Secretariat of Central American Integration].

c. To jointly negotiate for foreign resources that permit the revitalization of Central American integration processes.

d. To encourage intra-zonal trade and to promote greater and better access to international markets for Central American products.

e. To promote joint investment projects.

f. To establish just socioeconomic structures that consolidate genuine democratic systems and permit full access of their peoples to their right to work, education, health, and culture.

Authorize the technical group, which is the advisory body for the joint meeting of the foreign ministers of Central America and the Contadora Group, to follow up on the actions provided for in this document on security, political, and socioeconomic affairs. The technical group will inform the meeting of ministers on the progress made in the implementation of these measures.

III. Create, within the framework of the Contadora Group, three working commissions charged with the preparation of studies, legal briefs, and recommendations that develop the areas of security, political, and socioeconomic affairs, and proposals for the verification and supervision of compliance with the agreed upon meausres.

The working commissions will be governed by the following rules:

a. They will consist of the representatives of the Central American governments. Each country may appoint no more than two advisers per commission.

b. The Contadora Group will convoke and participate in the session of those commissions, so that it may continue to extend its active cooperation in the discussion of the assigned topics and in the preparation of agreements.

c. Foreign advisory services, whether provided by individual personalities or representatives of international organizations, must be previously approved by consensus.

d. The working commissions will be installed in office no later than 31 January 1984. To this end, the participating governments will appoint their representatives and advisers and opportunely inform the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Panama.

e. Each commission will draft and present its respective calendar and working program before 29 February 1984.

f. The working commissions will carry out their duties within the framework established by the Document of Objectives, will have their tasks coordinated by the technical group, and will present their studies, legal briefs, and recommendations to the joint meeting of foreign ministers no later than 30 April 1984.

Contadora Press Bulletin Released

PA090416 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0310 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Press Bulletin released by the Contadora Group in Panama City on 8 January 1984, following the fifth joint meeting of the Contadora Group foreign ministers and those of Central America, read by Jose Hernandez, information secretary of the Panamanian Presidency]

[Text] The foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, and Panama, the countries that make up the Contadora Group, and the foreign ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua met in Panama City on 7 and 8 January.

This meeting, the 12th gathering of the Contadora Group and the fifth meeting with the Central American foreign ministers, took place on the first anniversary of the effort to achieve peace in the region that began with the Contadora Declaration.

To this effect, the fundamental importance that the Contadora process has had in the consolidation of a dialogue among all of the Central American states was emphasized, as was the search for a political agreement that can permit peaceful and negotiated solutions to the area's conflicts and restore a climate of harmony and stability in the area.

At the foreign ministers' joint meeting, concrete actions for the implementation of the Document of Objectives, adopted by the Central American governments in September 1983, were defined, based on the Cancun Declaration for peace in Central America.

With this purpose, a complementary document entitled Principles for the Implementation of the Commitments Undertaken in the Document of Objectives, which addresses matters involving regional security, political affairs, and economic and social cooperation, was approved.

Havana Report on Meeting

PA081725 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] The fifth meeting of the Contadora Group with the Central American foreign ministers is continuing its sessions in Panama City for the second consecutive day.

The sessions are focusing on the analysis of the norms for the implementation of the draft of a regional peace treaty. The nine ministers -- four of the Contadora Group and five of the Central American countries -- are also examining a proposal presented by Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras that introduces modifications to the norms for the implementation of the commitments established in the Document of Objectives.

There are doubts about the objectives of the suggestions presented by Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras. Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said last night that one of their objectives is to create mechanisms of control over the anti-Nicaraguan groups that operate in Central America. That statement substantially differs from what was stated by Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega, who said that efforts are being made to establish measures for the identification and suppression of irreguar forces involved in destabilizing actions.

The failure of the Contadora Group meeting will mean war in Central America, Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has said on referring to the importance of the consultations being undertaken in Panama by the foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, and Panama with their Central American counterparts. Monge stressed that the tragedy of an armed conflict would loom over the region if the Contadora efforts did not achieve results. The Panama City meeting is crucial for the destiny of the area, the Costa Rican president added.

HAVANA CITES BOOK ON CONTADORA PROBLEMS

PA070145 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] The Contadora Group had to face the inflexible position of the U.S. Government in its first year, the authors of the book entitled "Covert War Against Contadora," published in Panama City, said.

Newsmen Stella Caloni, of Argentina, and Rafael Trivari, of Uruguay, authors of the book, collected ample information on the peace efforts of the Contadora Group, including documents, reports, and statements, and talked with diplomatic officials.

COSTA RICA

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER MORAN ARRIVES

PA 80258 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0116 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] San Jose, 7 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran arrived here today at 0015 GMT following his official 3-day visit to Cuba.

Moran told ACAN-EFE at the international airport that the purpose of his visit is to strengthen bilateral cooperation. He said that relations between the two countries cannot be improved, as they are already excellent.

Moran arrived with Maria Luz Calvo Sotelo de Moran, his wife; Mercedes Rico, Director General of Spanish-American Affairs; Fernando Schwartz, head of the Diplomatic Office; Jose Luis Dicente, head of the presidential household; and Gabriela Rodriguez, his assistant.

Tomorrow Moran will chair a meeting of 11 Spanish ambassadors to the Caribbean area, who have been called to this capital to assess the area's political situation and Spain's relations with each of the area's countries. Moran and his retinue were met at the airport by Alberto Fait, first vice president of the Republic, and by acting Foreign Minister Ekhart Peters.

EL SALVADOR

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS ANNOUNCED

PA081901 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1816 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Attorney Rene Fortin Magana was nominated today by his party, Democratic Action (AD), as presidential candidate for the March elections. Fortin Magana was proclaimed candidate during an AD national convention held in San Salvador. Deputy Luis Nelson Segovia was chosen by the AD as Fortin Magana's running mate.

With the nomination of the presidential candidate of the centrist AD Party, which has two seats in the Legislative Assembly, the list of presidential hopefuls is complete.

The other presidential candidates are Roberto D'Aubuisson, of the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA); Jose Francisco Guerrero, of the National Conciliation Party (PCN); Jose Napoleon Duarte, of the Christian Democratic Party; Roberto Escobar Garcia, of the Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party (PAISA); and Francisco Quinonez Avila, of the Salvadoran Popular Party (PPS).

FOUR PARTIES' DEPUTIES MISS 1ST ASSEMBLY MEETING

PA070424 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] The Legislative Assembly's first meeting began this morning with only 32 deputies attending. They were deputies of the Christian Democratic Party and the Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party, PAISA. The absence of the Democratic Action Party, National Conciliation Party, Salvadoran Popular Party, and Nationalist Republican Alliance deputies was unjustied. The directorate board, which is presided over by Dr Maria Julia Castillo, has not made a decision concerning the application of deductions to the deputies who failed to attend this year's first meeting, which indicates they have been absent the first 6 days of 1984.

CAS COMMUNIQUE DEMANDS GENERALS' DISMISSAL

PA062129 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 5 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] We have received a communique from the Salvadoran Anti-Communist Commando, [Commando Anti-Communista Salvadoreno] CAS, containing a warning to the director of this newspaper that if not published, "appropriate sanctions" will be applied. The text of the communique follows:

Salvadoran Anti-Communist Commando Communique

"In view of the latest attacks perpetrated by subversive groups, which have again demonstrated the complete inability of the Armed Forces' High Command, this commando demands:

1. The immediate dismissal of Generals Vides Casanova, defense minister; (Rafael) Flores Lima (chief of the Armed Forces High Command); and Colonel Blandon. In due time they will be called to account for their responsibility in the mentioned events.

2. The reduction of relations with the U.S. Embassy to a strictly protocol level, to protect our national sovereignty.

3. The prevention of U.S. advisors' access to the Armed Forces units.

4. The appointment of a high command whose members have no party ties, who represent the rank and file, and who advocate a victory over the subversives as an inevitable priority.

5. The drafting of an offensive military strategy without the influence of foreign advisers, who have been defeated in similar conflicts and have nothing to teach the courageous Salvadoran soldiers.

San Salvador, 2 January 1984

For the Homeland, Against Communism

[Signed] Commander Sergio, General Commander of the CAS

COPREFA SEES RIGHTIST-LEFTIST CONVERGENCE

PA080048 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Press bulletin issued by the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee, no date given]

[Text] The extremes have embraced. The attitude demonstrated by the extreme rightists in El Salvador promotes FMLN objectives to a large extent. The FMLN is trying to divide and destroy the country by intensifying its campaign against the process of democratization. This campaign has been particularly directed at the Armed Forces High Command, and has provided a subtle defense for the death squads.

Meanwhile, the groups that change their names week after week -- ESA, [Anti-Communist Secret Army], NF, CAS, and VAG [not further identified] -- are doing everything possible to alarm citizens and to force the government to suppress public and political rights, freedom of expression, etc, which would result in a state of emergency.

At the same time, the FMLN does not want the death squads to be tracked down, as these groups foster violence.

Meanwhile, the democratization process continues to advance with the implementation of the new political Constitution, the call for presidential elections, the existence of freedom of expression, and the determination of the government and Armed Forces to rid the country of extremist groups. Above and apart from the extremists' schemes, the will of the Salvadoran people, who have the support of the Salvadoran Government and Armed Forces, continues.

YAMABAL MAYOR KIDNAPPED, SHOT TO DEATH

PA062333 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] San Miguel -- This is an exclusive report for the Radio Cadena Sonora newscast in San Salvador. Last night at 2000, heavily armed men violently broke into Mrs Maria Ovidia Amaya's home and took her away. She was mayor of Yamabal, Morazan Department, and a member of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA.

We have been told that Mrs Amaya was machinegunned at 2300. Her mutilated body was found this morning. Our sources have told us by telephone that the National guard in San Francisco Gotera has already identified two of the men who machinegunned the mayor. However, it has not been possible to get the name of those involved in the cold-blooded crime, because this would hinder the investigation. None of those allegedly involved in the crime has yet been arrested, though the authorities are searching for them. The criminals are expected to be caught in the next few hours.

20 MARYKNOLL MEMBERS IN SAN SALVADOR 'INCOGNITO'

PA071305 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 Jan 84 pp 3, 13

[Text] Twenty women who are members of the Maryknoll Order have entered the country incognito, according to correspondents living at the Camino Real Hotel [in San Salvador]. According to the sources, the 20 women are part of a group expelled from Honduras about a month ago, when Honduran President Suazo Cordova banned the entrance of a group of more than 200 women.

Regarding the group of 20 Maryknoll members in San Salvador, there is no information about the reason for their arrival. However, some sources believe they are emissaries of other groups linked to the guerrilla groups. The sources do not know if the government has information about the arrival of the 20 members of the Maryknoll Order.

'FARABUNDO MARTI' DISCUSSES RIGHTS PROBLEMS

PA071310 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] A new year has begun. This year stands out as a year of greater and more crushing victories by the people over their enemies. However, in 1984, our people and our mothers continue to suffer the disappearance of more than 3,000 of their best sons. Today, the mothers of many patriots who have disappeared are carrying out the second peace drive to demand from the dictatorship respect for the most essential human rights and the release of their missing sons.

While the dictatorship carries out a propaganda campaign about alleged respect for human rights, our mothers continue to suffer the absence of their sons. Our people and the peoples of the world know well that it is not with the arrest and expulsion from the country of two lower-rank criminal officers that the people will stop suffering from the brutal policy of repression and genocide [words indistinct].

Our people know well that these two criminals aren't the ones responsible for the murder of more than 50,000 compatriots and the disappearance of more than 3,000 brothers whose only crime was to struggle for social justice, freedom, and the dignity of our fatherland. They are trying to have the death squads take most of the blame for their crimes, as if the death squads could exist without the high-ranking criminal and fascist leaders who today head the repressive forces, the puppet army, and many ministries.

The human rights problem is not solved by sending these criminals out of the country, and even worse without being tried by an honest and competent court. With this action, the fascist high command, the dictatorship, and the U.S. Government are trying to wash their hands, stained with the noble and generous blood of our people.

Our people know perfectly well that Vides Casanova, Flores Lima, Lopez Nuila, Nicolas Carranza, Rafael Bustillo, Monterrosa, Blandon [high-ranking Salvadoran officers], and all the other well-known criminals are directly responsible for the slaughters in the cities and the interior of the country.

Our people know perfectly well that they and no one else are the ones who give the orders for arrests and murders and for the indiscriminate bombing and strafing of the civilian population. That is why we accompany the mothers who courageously struggle to rescue their sons from the claws of the criminal dictatorship. We support their just and legitimate demands to once again see their sons, who are being held in the dark cells of the dictatorship's repressive forces and army garrisons.

GUATEMALA

ANDRADE: WE WILL NOT CONFRONT NICARAGUA

PA061533 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 5 Jan 84 p 4

[Text] The country's foreign minister, Fernando Andrade, yesterday said that Guatemala will not declare war against Nicaragua, nor will it cooperate with or participate in a confrontation with this country. He made this remark, stressing that there is no commitment with the United States just because it has included Guatemala in the Caribbean Basin Program [CBI].

Foreign Minister Andrade pointed out that Guatemala meets the necessary prerequisites demanded by the U.S. Congress to be included in that program.

He stated that consequently, there are no commitments or conditions. President Reagan's roving ambassador, Richard Stone, himself has stated that Guatemala has a solidly based economy and that relations between the two countries are currently at an optimum level and this is something "that I reiterate and ratify."

Reporters then asked Foreign Minister Andrade whether the inclusion of the country in the CBI entails the condition that support be given to an eventual invasion of Nicaragua by the United States.

Absolutely not, Andrade said, because both President Reagan and the chief of state, General Mejia Victores, have expressed their support of the Contadora Group, which is carrying out peace negotiations seeking an end to the crisis that is being experienced in the Isthmus.

Guatemala, he said, continues to remain firm in its position of helping the Contadora Group and it would never instigate or participate in a confrontation against the sister country of Nicaragua.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES ON ELECTORAL LAW DRAFT

PA060437 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] No political leaders have yet been officially invited to meet with the president next week. This information was released by General Mejia Victores at a press conference.

MLN [National Liberation Movement] leaders said that, as of yesterday, they had received no official notification. The same statement was made by the secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party and the Democratic Action Party [as heard].

The politicians are to give the president a specific proposal for organizing political groups. It has been established that politicians representing the 21 legally registered committees at the Citizens' Registry will present the president with a specific proposal. They will request that they be allowed to register candidates without complying with the requisites established for the registration of the political parties. Due to the number of requisites, it is almost certain that no political party will be able to register before the July elections.

According to the proposal, the basis for registering parties would be the percentage of votes received in the elections for the national Constituent Assembly. The political leaders said that they would ask the president specifically to allow the participation of all the committee candidates fulfilling most of the requisites and to base registering parties on the percentage of votes each one receives in the Constituent Assembly elections.

It has also been reported that the committees will ask the president to lower the percentage of votes. It has initially been established at 5 percent; the electoral bill drafted by the Supreme Tribunal, however, proposed 10 percent, which is considered too high.

NEW PARTY ANALYZES EFFECTS OF MILITARY RULE

PA080353 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] The New Force [Fuerza Nueva], which describes itself as a social democratic party, said in a communique today that the current junta of military commanders has apparently decided to remain in power until at least 1986. This, the party states, would seem to confirm rumors to the effect that a group of people linked to the current government plan to form an official political party.

The New Force is one of the few committees for the formation of political parties that has truly identified the problems that are afflicting this process of returning to democracy. On more than one occasion, the party says, we have noted how disadvantageous it would be for everyone if there were a prolongation of military control, which has already lasted 20 years. The results, the New Force says, have been highly negative: coups d'etat and electoral fraud, promoted by the military leaders of the time; a total separation of civilians and the military; an unemployment rate of over 50 percent; industry that functions far below its capacity; a climate of permanent fear and mistrust, which has great bearing on the lack of economic activity; and total uncertainty of the future.

These 20 years of military rule, the New Force says, have taken a high toll in terms of the civilian society's lack of trust in those who have led the Army along an improper path, and in terms of the emergence of friction and division within the institution as a result of the privileged status of a few militarymen over their comrades in arms.

From 1963, when the defense minister ousted General Idigoras Fuentes, to 1983, when the defense minister ousted Gen Efrain Rios Montt, the country has gone from bad to worse. We have not advanced; on the contrary, the political party says, we have regressed. The New Force wonders: Why is there reluctance to recognize the sovereign authority of the Constituent Assembly?

If in these 20 years of military government the country's situation has grown worse -- poverty has increased, opportunities for commerce and trade have declined, our currency has been devalued, more than 30,000 Guatemalans have been killed, and not a single one of these crimes has been solved -- if this is the state of things, why the reluctance to recognize the sovereign authority of the national Constituent Assembly?

Why cast more doubts on the viability of the political process? Why try to prolong an illegal and evil government by a military clique, by pretending that it can coexist with the sovereign and genuine power of a national assembly that is elected by the people?

The members of the Army must realize that by governing against the people's will, they are only increasing the isolation in which they find themselves, the New Force says.

On 23 March 1982, the people applauded the Army, which they had not done since 1944, but the echo of that applause has completely died out and we are again living in the climate of fear, distrust, and rejection that characterized the Army's relationship with the rest of our society in years past.

This situation can be very costly to all of us. Some 2,000 officers cannot expect to wage and win a war, because eventually it will be won by those who have the people's support, the New Force says.

Later in its communique, it says that there were only 200 guerrillas in the country in 1963, while in 1983 we have more than 3,000. The New Force asks: How many more will we see in a few years if things don't change?

The private sector can no longer handle the economic recession that prevails in the country as a result of the climate of fear, violence, and instability. Similarly, labor organizations cannot continue to watch the decimation of their ranks without trying to find a solution, the New Force says.

There is no army in the world that can govern without the people's support. The situation is clear: Without popular support, no army can govern, control violence, or promote economic development, the New Force points out. Chile, Uruguay, and Argentina are good examples. On the other hand, the people can help to accomplish these things and more, if the army accepts the honorable role it has been assigned as a law-abiding institution under a civilian government, which is to defend the country's security, sovereignty, and honor. There is no more honorable role for the army than that, and the members of the Guatemalan Army should realize this, the New Force says.

The military clique's decision to unnecessarily prolong its hold on public power is only impeding democracy. There is no moral, political, or legal justification for the decision to keep the Assembly from exercising its democratic and sovereign rights. The prolonged existence of the de facto government will only serve to provide an excuse for those who are trying to take power by the use of arms, the New Force indicates.

The election of a provisional president would permit Guatemala to legalize its domestic situation and to put an end to one of the primary causes of its international isolation.

General Mejia Victores' adamant decision to transfer power as soon as possible, in accordance with a very encouraging plan, is being undermined and nullified by a group of petty politicians who do not want to see a provisional president appointed, because they know that their political organizations could not win many seats in the Constituent Assembly, and by bad government officials who are trying to gain time to build another [word indistinct] the New Force says.

It does not make any difference what party or coalition of parties controls the Constituent Assembly, if this control is obtained by the people's vote, the New Force indicates. This is the very meaning of democracy. The New Force says that the honest thing to do is to abide by the people's political will, and adds that the Guatemalan military should accept this, for the good of their institution and their country.

HONDURAS

AHUAS TARA MANEUVERS TO RESUME IN JUNE

PA080151 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The U.S. troops currently stationed in Honduras to participate in the Ahuas Tara II joint maneuvers will leave our country in early March, at which time the military maneuvers will end, a government source has reported.

EL TIEMPO has been assured that though the Ahuas Tara II maneuvers will end in March, new U.S. troops will arrive in June to take part in the third phase of the exercises, Ahuas Tara III.

A few days ago, President Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova announced that he would do everything possible to ensure that Ahuas Tara III, IV, and V are held in Honduras, so that the Honduran Armed Forces can continue their training to ensure that no extremist forces attempt to destabilize the country's democracy.

It was also learned that the Ahuas Tara III maneuvers have practically been confirmed in Honduras, and therefore we should be prepared for the arrival of more U.S. troops in June.

NICARAGUAN SILENCE ON PRISONER EXCHANGE VIEWED

PA062303 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1603 GMT 6 Jan 84

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Foreign Secretariat today described the Nicaraguan Government as "intransigent" for remaining silent on a proposal to exchange prisoners. The Honduran proposal was included in a note Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica addressed to Nicaraguan Ambassador in Tegucigalpa Edwin Ablah on 20 December.

The Nicaraguan diplomat seemed pleased with the proposal and promised to negotiate a quick response with his superiors. However, no response has been received.

A Honduran Foreign Secretariat spokesman has told ACAN-EFE that "our intention was to have both the 60 Hondurans imprisoned in jails in Managua and the Nicaraguans detained in Tegucigalpa released and with their relatives before 31 December 1983." He added that "only the Sandinist authorities' intransigence kept these people from spending New Year's Eve at home and beginning 1984 witn their loved ones."

Honduras proposed the exchange of prisoners after Coronel Isidro Tapia, the Honduran ambassador in Managua, charged in December that 60 of his countrymen were imprisoned in Nicaragua and that he was being denied the right to visit them.

According to official sources, both the Honduran Navy and Army have captured Nicaraguan citizens who violated Honduran maritime and land borders. Although neither the Foreign Secretariat nor the Army has told the press the exact number of prisoners, it is known that the Navy seized 3 boats between 6 and 20 November last year with a total of 14 sailors on board.

According to the Navy, the boats "Promar 8," "Pescasa 5," and "Copsnica" were all seized in Honduran waters. The captains of these boats are Hector Ruben Sinabria Solis, Rodolfo Newbal, and Efrain Ignacio Alvarez, respectively. According to Alvarez, the captain of the "Copsnica," his boat was seized by force on 20 November by crew members Carlos Antonio Mairena and Jose Francisco Davila and led toward Honduran waters.

For their part, the two sailors explained: "We fled from the Sandinist tyranny and its plans to draft and send us to the mountains to fight the guerrillas." They expressed their wish that Honduras grant them political asylum or declare them refugees, adding: "But do not send us back to Nicaragua or exchange us for Hondurans, because we would go to jail for 30 years." The rebellious sailors added: "If they do not want us here either under asylum or as refugees, let them deport us to some country other than Nicaragua."

NICARAGUA

STONE TALKS WITH ORTEGA, D'ESCOTO NOTED

PA070347 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Talks between Richard Stone, President Ronald Reagan's special envoy to Central America, and Nicaraguan Government leaders stressed our country's willingness to hold a dialogue with the United States. Stone, who stayed in Managua for 10 hours, met with Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto. Stone also met with Episcopal Conference President Monsignor Pablo Vega, Enrique Bolanos, president of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, and Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro, president of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board.

During his meeting with Msgr Vega, President Reagan's envoy discussed general aspects of Nicaraguan politics and announced he would propose to the Nicaraguan Government a national dialogue with all political and social sectors. Rivas Gasteazoro, who presides over the opposition parties and organizations, discussed the country's political and economic problems with Stone and stressed his opposition to the National Reconstruction Government plan.

COMMUNIQUE NOTES PLANE CRASH, POTOSI ATTACK

PA080105 Paris AFP in Spanish 2132 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Managua, 7 Jan (AFP) -- Two officers and three technicians of the Sandinist Air Force, FAS, died when their plane crashed this morning, the Defense Ministry has reported. A Defense Ministry communique indicates that an FAS C-47 crashed near the town of Masatepe, 40 km southwest of Managua, as a result of "mechanical failure." The officers were identified by the Defense Ministry as pilot 2d Lieutenant Edgar Perez, and copilot 2d Lieutenant Zaida Campos, while the technicians were Hugo Araica, Julio Zavala, and Ernesto Leiva.

Meanwhile, an unofficial report says that yesterday, planes and gunboats attacked the port of Potosi, 190 km north of Managua, for the fourth time this week, and the town of Montelimar, 60 km southwest of Managua, both located on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua. An official source, who asked not to be identified, said that a plane and two Piranha gunboats attacked the Julio Buitrago Sugarmill and the Army's Pedro Altamirano Garrison in Montelimar at 2000. The source added that a sugarcane field was burned as a result of the attack.

At the same time, two other Piranha gunboats and two planes carried out the fourth attack this week against Potosi, the results of this attack have not been reported.

Last Thursday, in the third attack on Potosi, which is located in the Gulf of Fonseca, a Nicaraguan militiamen was killed and eight were wounded. On that occasion, the Nicaraguan Government accused Honduras of permitting the counterrevolutionaries to use its territory "to carry out their operations." This afternoon, the Defense Ministry kept a tight silence about the incidents in Potosi and Montelimar.

Protest Note to U.S.

PA080341 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 8 Jan 84

["Text" of official note sent to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on 7 January by Acting Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco -- read by Foreign Ministry Press Director Manuel Espinoza]

[Text] Your Excellency George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state: The purpose of this note is to refer to the following serious incident:

Yesterday, 6 January, at 2020, an unidentified plane attacked the sugarcane plantations of the Julio Buitrago Sugarmill, firing 15 rockets, which started a fire. This attack was accompanied by actions by two Piranha gunboats, which harassed the homes of the sugarmill workers in neighboring areas.

Later, at 2107, the aggressor gunboats continued to attack villages close to the Julio Buitrago Sugarmill.

On the same day, at 2023, a helicopter and an unidentified light aircraft harassed the installations at the Masachapa Beach Resort, firing 10 rockets. No damage has been reported thus far. This criminal attack was also accompanied by the presence of a Piranha gunboat.

As we have previously mentioned, the continued presence of U.S. warships in Nicaraguan territorial waters is sufficient reason for my government to assume that the gunboats that frequently attack Nicaraguan civilian and economic objectives depart from those very U.S. ships.

In presenting its most formal and strongest protest of these incidents, the Nicaraguan Government reiterates the urgent need for the U.S. Government to put an end to the attacks, sabotage, and terrorism directed and financed by the U.S. Administration against economic and civilian objectives in Nicaragua, in a flagrant violation of the basic principles of international law.

We must assume that this new escalation of CIA actions is intended to hamper the efforts to achieve peace in Central America being promoted by the Contadora Group, which is currently meeting with the Central American foreign ministers in Panama City.

These attacks prove the lack of any real, positive support by the U.S. Government for the efforts to secure a just and (?durable) peace in Central America.

I take this opportunity to reiterate my highest consideration to Your Excellency.

Signed: Victor Hugo Tinoco, Acting Foreign Minister.

Havana on Potosi Attack

FL061440 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jan 34

[Text] For the third time in recent days, the Nicaraguan Port of Potosi has been attacked by pirate speedboats and airplanes from bases in Honduras, causing one death and considerable damage.

As a consequence of firing from boats 700 meters off the coast and from airplanes flying overhead, Jorge Salmeron Hernandez, who was in a trench that formed part of the defense surrounding Potosi, was killed and seven other people were wounded.

The customs house and a health center were partially destroyed by firing from the two speedboats and a gunboat, which came from the Honduran bases of Amapala and San Lazaro almost directly across from Potosi.

DELEGATION NAMED TO ATTEND CONTADORA MEETING

PA061440 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman will head Nicaragua's delegation to the Contadora Group meeting that will begin tomorrow in Panama. Other members of the delegation include Foreign Ministry officials Aldo Diaz Lacayo, director of bilateral affairs; Augusto Zamora, director of the legal affairs office; (Jorge Lopez), director of the Central American Department; and Augusto Montealegre, from the FSLN's international affairs office.

At this new Contadora Group meeting, which is the year's first, the foreign ministers of Central America will attempt to reach agreements that will lead to a peaceful and negotiated solution of the regional crisis.

REFUGEES ACCEPTING AMNESTY BEGIN TO RETURN

PA071335 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] The Intergovernmental Committee for Migrations, CIM, in Tegucigalpa and San Jose has started to process the first applications by Nicaraguans who will return to the country in the next few months, accepting the amnesty decree.

Hans Dieterloi, in charge of the CIM in Managua, has indicated that his organization is in a position to charter planes for those returning once immigration documents have been processed. Regarding the return of Miskitos, the CIM representative said work is being carried out through the commission formed in Managua on 16 December. Thus far, this commission has met twice to discuss documentation related to the entry of Nicaraguans. A third meeting is scheduled today to learn specific details of the CIM offices in other area countries.

CIM, in which 30 countries are represented, has at its disposal a budget of $96,779,000 for 1984 to finance return trips by immigrant refugees from five continents.

ANTI-SANDINIST STATION SAYS CONTADORA USELESS

PA081640 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 1200 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] Through our monitoring system we have heard a report concerning four essential points that will serve as a basis and agenda for the discussions that will be held in Panama among the representatives of the Central American countries and the Contadora Group. We have also learned of the joint proposal of all the Central American countries, with the exception of Nicaragua, which following its delaying tactics takes inconsistent positions on the dialogue.

We believe that the agenda does not have the necessary strength to lead to high-minded discussions on the real problems that are subverting order in Central America and that are not permitting peace in Nicaragua. Feasible solutions in the area cannot be found if Nicaragua's internal problem is not individually discussed. Nicaragua's internal problem cannot be discussed if the belligerent forces that are fighting the FSLN totalitarians in the interior of the country are not considered.

It is unbelievable that at this time when the Managua misgovernment is on the verge of final collapse, and when internally and internationally there is talk of a possible intervention in our country, these realities are not even mentioned at the Contadora talks -- which have been called the only path to peace in Central America.

What is Contadora's exact purpose? What use is it if its resolutions wouldn't have any influence on those of us who fight in the interior of the country, and much less on the Marxist-Leninists of the FSLN, since their expansionism will not permit them to disarm? What use is it if the communists in Nicaragua continue to be a continental problem for the United States? What use is it if the Nicaraguan political and economic systems will not permit its neighbors to recover from bankruptcy? What use is it if the FSLN continues to be a gun pointed at Central America?

We believe that Contadora will be of no use. We will continue to struggle until we win, until we see Nicaragua freed from the communist plague.

FDN WARNS OF MINES IN WATERS OFF PUERTO SANDINO

PA081627 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 8 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The Anti-Sandinist Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) has mined the waters off Puerto Sandino in the Nicaraguan Pacific, a rebel spokesman announced today in Tegucigalpa.

According to the spokesman, the FDN is warning merchant, fishing, and insurance companies of the situation so they will refrain from using Puerto Sandino for unloading.

To prove that what they are saying is true, the spokesman said that this afternoon the FDN will explode one of the mines in front of the port, to clearly establish the truth of their statement.

The anti-Sandinist spokesman said the action is part of the tactics meant to "paralyze the war machinery of the Managua regime" adopted in the past few days by FDN guerrilla commandos.

REAGAN'S VOA SPEECH ON RADIO MARTI REPORTED

FL061320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has officially announced the establishment of the radio station Radio Marti. It will begin transmitting in the next few days. The President made the announcement in a speech he made over the Voice of America [VOA] frequencies, distorting the successes of the Cuban revolution in its first 25 years. Radio Marti has been established by the U.S. Government in order to transmit subversive anti-Cuban propaganda.

Termed 'False, Absurd'

FL061609 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1356 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Report by Roberto Agudo, deputy director for Television News, during the international news segment of the Revista de la Manana program -- live]

[Text] There is a news report that must be analyzed objectively. Last night Mr Reagan gave a speech over the official U.S. radio station, the Voice of the United States [as heard], the VOA, and the name suits it fine. [Agudo is sarcastically referring to the boa snake.] His speech was a virulent, not to mention false, absurd, and deceitful attack on the Cuban people.

He dared to talk about freedom of expression, religion, the Cuban economy, and the aid that Cuba gives to several countries in the world -- Cuba's solidaristic, economic, as well as military aid. He discussed these matters in a way which truly doesn't deserve a reply because -- allow me to remind you, friends -- according to estimates, the United States has 1,500 military bases and 43 percent of its entire Army outside the country.

Well, let's analyze certain aspects of Mr Reagan's speech. There you have him on camera, Mr Reagan himself. We don't have to look too closely to see the false and absurd nature of the U.S. President's remarks. We could simply mention one example of U.S. military aid: that which is being given to El Salvador. There you have the visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz who visited the place late last year and also the visit of the U.S. vice president which left no doubt [as to this aid]. This is military aid that results in this: It is a small country where 5,000 people were killed with this aid. There is also the type of economic freedom [the United States has]: the Wall Street type. Wall Street is the place where not only the economy of the United States is managed but also that of many countries, to the detriment, of course, of other countries. The dollar goes up. It went up in the past few days against the Deutsche mark, the Japanese yen, the sterling pound, and the currencies of countries which are U.S. allies. Look at what is happening now in Japan. There they have an extraordinary economic crisis because they've had to buy U.S. products, neglecting domestic products, and this is the kind of economic freedom the United States and the Reagan administration advocate. This is an economic freedom that hurts other countries and the United States itself.

Here you can watch U.S. citizens standing in long lines because they are unemployed. It has been offficially admitted that there are 10.4 million people in the United States without jobs. The speaker of the House of Representatives said that there are 35 million U.S. citizens who live in poverty.

Now, Mr Reagan should be worried about these matters. In the United States there is a national problem in regard to the economy. In 1982 20 percent of children who began high school had to drop out. This figure increased by 4 percent in 1983. Infant mortality also increased. Of each 1,000 white children who are born, 10 die. Of each 1,000 black children who are born, 19 die.

But let's watch this advertisement. [Agudo plays video of advertisement asking children and youths to say no to drugs.] Do you know what the reason is for this advertisement which the U.S. Government issued? It is an advertisement against the use of drugs among youths and children. The use of drugs is a national problem in the United States. The drug consumption among children is so high that the government itself -- which Reagan did not admit but which is admitted by other sources -- has to make this type of paid advertisement asking children and youths to say no to anybody who suggests drug-taking to them. It tells them to always say no. Why? Because, for example, 71 percent of youths in the so-called high school, the equivalent of our secondary school, drink alcohol daily. There is an extraordinarily high percentage, almost half of them, who smoke marijuana, and approximately 15 to 17 percent use strong drugs such as heroin, cocaine, and such.

Reagan, therefore, instead of analyzing certain aspects which he interprets in his own way -- freedom of expression in Cuba, we surely have freedom of expression. Do you remember how the U.S. press was manipulated during the Grenada invasion? Even U.S. journalists protested it. We also mention the case of El Salvador. We could also mention the Nicaraguan case, whose counterrevolutionary bands are organized, financed, trained, and launched on a daily basis to attack Nicaragua; or the case of Honduras, which has been militarily occupied by the United States. This is only to mention the areas closer to us: Central America and the Caribbean. We could mention many more.

We want to remind you then that 43 percent of the entire U.S. Armed Forces are stationed outside the United States on more than 1,500 bases throughout the world. In addition, the peoples of the countries where these bases [are located] are opposed to the usurpation of their territories.

I think this is enough of a reply. You have enough facts to reflect on this virulent, false, and deceitful attack which is the usual nature of Reagan's remarks against the Cuban people. He would do better to worry about the problems the United States and its people have.

Attacked by Radio Reloj

FL062233 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1920 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] In a message broadcast over the Voice of America, the U.S. President revealed his well-known political demagoguery, based on lies and distortion with respect to the Cuban revolution. Mr Reagan said the so-called Jose Marti radio station will tell the Cuban people what imperialism's representative dares to call the truth about Cuba. In the most bold-faced lies, the Yankee President asserted that there are more political prisoners in Cuba today than ever before, and added that no one knows which way the revolution is heading.

The U.S. President, misinformed as usual, has not learned that Cuba is building a socialist society, and that this is the revolution's direction, which imperialism will not be able to change with lying broadcasting stations.

In his demagogic long-winded speech carried by the Voice of America, the U.S. President said it would be marvelous if Cuba would go forward toward greater prosperity and freedom, and stressed that it is not doing that today.

Ronald Reagan is now aware that Cuba is the only Latin American country with 5 percent economic growth in 1983, attained despite all the maneuvers of his government to impede the revolution's progress.

Another of Mr Reagan's lies is that under the Eisenhower administration, the U.S. Government had agreed with the Cuban revolution's economic and social goals. Our people know very well that Mr Eisenhower was the Yankee President who began the attacks against Cuba, which are now being continued by the Reagan administration, and which have been endured and confronted by the Cubans since 1959.

Denounced by PRENSA LATINA

FL071646 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] PRENSA LATINA news agency has accused President Reagan of telling at least five lies in his message to Cuba Thursday night. A PRENSA LATINA commentary points out that just when the Cuban economy has experienced the only increase, in this case 5 percent, that occurred in Latin America, Reagan tried to tell Cubans that the revolution has not met their basic needs.

The agency asked: Whom does Reagan seek to convince now with these lies about Cuba?

The agency said: The ridiculous statement of the U.S. President cynically dodges the question of the most profound and radical agrarian reform of the continent, which was carried out in Cuba, and the eradication of racial discrimination, prostitution, begging, drugs, gambling, illiteracy, and unemploymemt.

NEWSWEEK INTERVIEWS CASTRO ON U.S.-CUBA TIES

PA071345 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] In an exclusive interview published by the U.S. weekly NEWSWEEK in its most recent issue, Cuba's Fidel Castro stressed: It is time for the U.S. leaders to understand that the Latin America they considered their natural backyard for decades, where they installed and overthrew governments, where U.S. ambassadors made decisions that were the sole responsibility of Latin American presidents, no longer exists.

After pointing out that there cannot be any philosophical and ideological conciliation between Cuba and the current U.S. Government, Castro asserted that this does not mean that there are not large areas in which the two countries can work constructively. He added: We never rejected a dialogue with President Ronald Reagan's government.

SPANISH TELEVISION: CASTRO ON VARIETY OF ISSUES

LD061824 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Tonight Television Espanola [TVE] broadcast an interview with Cuban leader Fidel Castro from which we now invite you to listen to some extracts. In the interview Fidel Castro spoke about the influence that the U.S. Government had on the Cuban revolutionary process.

[Begin Castro recording] The struggle was unleashed above all against the United States. The first companies we expropriated were those that were sabotaging the economy because they were creating serious conflicts, and we did so by means of a nationalization law. What you could say is that the hostility of the United States accelerated the process, and even drove the process on, but it did not determine the direction of our revolution, since our revolution would have inexorably moved toward socialism. Inexorably we considered ourselves to be Marxist-Leninists. We based our ideology on Marxist-Leninist principles and intended to carry out a socialist revolution. [end recording]

Fidel Castro also spoke about the idea linked to the Cuban revolution concerning the creation of a new type of man, a different type of man.

[Begin Castro recording] One we, the Cubans, have more young people and more people willing to continue and carry out a mission, however difficult or dangerous in any part of the world, more people than they have in the Peace Corps and the missionaries of all the religious orders put together -- we alone have more people. Thus, if we need 50,000 people, we have them. If we need 300,000 young people willing to carry out a mission of any kind, we have them. I ask you, could the U.S. Peace Corps, the Catholic Church -- which I respect -- and the Protestant churches -- which I also respect -- together mobilize 300,000 missionaries?

At present in the public health field, we hold first place among all the countries of the Third World and are above some developed countries. In 15 or 16 years' time, we shall hold first place in the world above the United States, Britain, Sweden, et cetera. [end recording]

In his statements to TVE, Fidel Castro rejected the so-called personality cult.

[Begin Castro recording] What would the country be like without Fidel Castro? Well, I and all my comrades in the party leadership would be really very ashamed if we now thought of any of us as indispensable. There was a time when we were indispensible, (?when we were living in a period when our ideas were taking root), when we were a group in the Sierra Maestra during the first years of the revolution, but it is not a question of leader worship or a personality cult. In this country you will not see portraits of Fidel Castro in the streets, or streets named after Fidel Castro, or any statue -- nothing of this sort, because one of the first laws passed by the revolution was to prohibit this. You will not see any manifestation of a personality cult in this country. We have created insititutions of collective leadership that really do function. [end recording]

Fidel Castro also spoke about Spain's membership in NATO.

[Begin Castro recording] The more Spain commits itself to Europe and the more it feels European the more we are affected. A majority of Spaniards want to join the EEC. We cannot oppose or criticize the fact that Spain, for economic reasons, wants to share the benefits of the EEC, but that could, in some respects, be harmful to us. We shall have to see what the rules governing trade relations between Spain and Cuba, and Spain and Latin America are after Spain joins the EEC, because we can opt out as well, though we are not interested in doing so.

The more Spain stays away from military blocs -- and I say this with the utmost clarity -- the better relations would be between Spain and Latin America and the Third World. I say this without wanting to interfere. I am simply defending my views, and I was once greatly criticized for this -- even the Spanish communists criticized me. [end recording]

We shall now hear Fidel Castro talking about relations between Cuba and Spain.

[Begin Castro recording] The revolution began. A struggle began against neo-colonialism. Franco ruled in Spain, and we were really very critical of Franco. However, in spite of our criticism and our ideological differences with the regime, the Spanish Government stood firm and maintained its economic and diplomatic relations with Cuba -- this must be recognized. When the transition took place in Spain, relations improved, and they were no longer merely formal diplomatic and economic relations. Increased contacts of a political nature took place, more direct contacts with the government, contacts which had not previously existed, and for the first time, we saw the visit by a head of state, or rather of government, because the head of state is the king. We have invited the king, and I do want to emphasize that we would like him to visit us. We knew Felipe [Gonzalez Marquez] as the leader of the Socialist Party and the opposition. He visited Cuba with Socialist delegations. He has come more than once to our country, either for a visit or in transit to Panama, and I have met him at the airport and other places, in Nicaragua for instance. We have had many contacts, good personal relations, and there is, of course, a closer political affinity now with the new Spanish Government. With the PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers' Party], we do not have identical points of view, identical concepts, but as a party of the left, we have good relations, close relations. [end recording]

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER MORAN VISITS HAVANA

Talks With Malmierca

FL061346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Official talks between the foreign ministers of Cuba and Spain are taking place at the Cuban Foreign Ministry in Havana. Fernando Moran, Spain's foreign minister and chairman of the Spanish delegation, and Isidoro Malmierca, Cuba's foreign minister who heads our country's delegation, reviewed bilateral relations. Both sides exchanged views on the burning international issues, which cause so much concern to mankind, and expressed the earnest hope that peace will become a reality among people.

Receives Decoration From Rodriguez

FL062152 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Spain's Foreign Minister Fernando Moran was decorated with the Carlos Manuel de Cespedes Order in a ceremony held at the Palace of the Revolution. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, presented the medal which was awarded by order of Council of State resolution No 254 for his contributions to the strengthening of the historic ties between the two countries. He cited Cuban national hero Jose Marti's phrase: Our struggle is not directed against Spain, but against Spanish colonialism. He also recalled Spain's historic events. Fernando Moran noted the justness of the former colonies' struggle for independence from the old Spanish regime, and voiced satisfaction for receiving the order.

Signs Protocol With Rodriguez

FL070146 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Fernando Moran Lopez and Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, today signed in this capital the protocol of the first meeting of the Joint Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation for Cuban-Spanish Cooperation. The exchange program includes among others the public health, industry, railway transport, social and work, professional training, tourism, scientific research, and packaging and packing sectors.

It was also agreed to maintain contact in order to examine the possibility of cooperation in the fishing, livestock, agriculture, and animal health sectors.

At the signing ceremony, Moran Lopez and Rodriguez Llompart gave their views on the present state of bilateral cooperation, and they in agreed in stressing the desire of Spain and Cuba to systematically strengthen mutual exchanges.

Holds Talks With Castro

FL071408 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran at the Palace of the Revolution. During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, viewpoints were exchanged and important aspects of the international situation and bilateral relations were evaluated.

Reports on Castro Meeting

LD071000 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 0800 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Fernando Moran last night met for several hours with Cuban leader Fidel Castro. At the end of the meeting, the Spanish foreign minister said that Cuba could contribute to bringing peace to Central America by avoiding any action which could serve as a pretext or could be a source of irritation. In Sr Moran's opinion, Cuba will play a decisive role toward the end of the peace process, but not at the moment. Fernando Moran is the first Spanish foreign minister to pay an official visit to Cuba, and his visit will conclude today after 3 days in Havana.

Following his meeting with Fidel Castro, Sr Moran said that Cuba was willing to withdraw its military advisers from Nicaragua if the process toward peace is established.

Regarding the harsh criticism leveled by the Spanish conservative opposition at the statements made by Fidel Castro to Spanish television, in which Castro said that he was opposed to Spain's membership in NATO and its entry into the EEC, Fernando Moran said that in his opinion the statements are not interference in Spanish policy, but rather the expression of a desire with no intention to exert any pressure. According to the Spanish foreign minister, Fidel Castro himself gave him a transcript of his remarks.

The Spanish foreign minister reiterated the official invitation to Fidel Castro to visit Spain, originally extended by then Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez in 1978. He was also confident that an agreement could be reached on the subject of indemnities for Spanish citizens whose property was expropriated by the Cuban revolution. According to Moran, the figure for these indemnities will be neither the 300 million [currency not specified] claimed by Spain nor the 30 million fixed by Cuba.

Said Carrying Message to Contadora

PA072152 Paris AFP in Spanish 2122 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Havana, 7 Jan (AFP) -- A usually reliable Spanish source today told AFP that after Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran's official visit to Cuba, Spain, under an agreement with Fidel Castro, will try to play an active role as a mediator in Central America.

According to the same source, Fidel Castro has given Moran a message addressed to the Contadora Group countries, (Mexico, Panama, Peru [as received], Colombia, and Venezuela).

The source added that at the end of his visit to Cuba, Moran might change his original schedule. Before returning to Spain, he might go to Colombia to meet with President Belisario Betancur in order to assess the prospects for a negotiated solution in Central America, following Moran's lengthy talks with Fidel Castro.

According to his official schedule, Moran, after leaving Cuba, will go to San Jose, Costa Rica, on Saturday to chair a meeting of Spanish ambassadors in the area. From there, he is scheduled to fly to Spain with a refueling stop in Panama, where he will have lunch with Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega at a hotel near the airport.

CANADIAN FISHERIES-OCEANS MINISTER VISITS

Signs Fishing Agreement

FL071600 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] A bilateral agreement on the Cuban fleet's catch quotas in the northwestern Atlantic for 1984 was signed by the Government of Cuba and Canada. The document was signed by Mr Pierre DeBane, Canada's minister of fisheries and oceans, and by his Cuban counterpart, Jorge Fernendez Cuervo. After signing the protocol, the Candian minister said that the Cuban fleet last year was the most efficient of all those that fished in Canada's territorial waters.

Discusses Foreign Policy

PA061919 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1822 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Havana, 6 Jan (REUTER) -- Cuban President Fidel Castro has told Pierre DeBane, the Canadian minister of fisheries and oceans, that Cuba would be willing to withdraw all of its military personnel from Central America if the United STates were to do likewise.

The Canadian official, who is in Cuba for an official 4-day visit that ends Saturday, met with Castro for 3 hours on Wednesday and 2 hours last night, and chatted with newsmen after last night's meeting. DeBane said that "President Castro fully supports Pierre Trudeau's efforts and his peace initiative." He said that "Castro believes that easing tensions between the two superpowers is essential."

The Canadian minister said that Castro and other Cuban officials "suggested that Canada should not become a full member of the OAS, but should wait for another organization to be created: one that would better represent all of the American nations." DeBane said that Castro and his ministers "have great respect for Canadian foreign policy and for the Canadian initiatives." The minister signed the annual Canadian-Cuban fishing agreement that allows Cuban vessels to fish off Canadian coasts. DeBane said that "Cuba is truly the best and most reliable support that Canada has in NAFE, the organization that groups all of the countries that participate in fishing activities in the northwest Atlantic." He added, "The Cuban fleet has supported the policy of conserving Canada's marine resources."

COMMEMORATION OF 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF PNR

FLO60230 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] The homage of an entire people to the guardians of their property and safety was manifested today in the main ceremony commemorating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the National Revolutionary Policy [PNR]. Among those attending were party and state leaders, leaders of the Ministry of the Interior and the FAR, guests from the socialist countries and from other fraternal countries, members of the families of the PNR martyrs, and a group of the founders of the PNR.

Ramiro Valdes Menendez, Politburo member, minister of the interior and commander of the revolution, was the keynot speaker. [Begin Valdes recording] On a day like this on 5 January 1959, while Fidel carried out his triumphal march from Santiago de Cuba to Havana, the revolution adopted one of its first measures, deeply desired by the people: the definitive disbanding of the hated police force of tyranny and its replacement by the new Revolutionary Police. [end recording]

CASTRO ATTENDS DEDICATION OF LENIN MONUMENT

PAO81958 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] With the presence of Cuban leader Fidel Castro, Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart, and Soviet Culture Minister Petr Demichev, the first monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin in Cuba and Latin America was dedicated in the Havana park that bears his name. The Cuban culture minister thanked his Soviet counterpart and the artists of the two countries for their generous and efficient work which, he stressed, is an indestructible symbol of the unity between Cuba and the Soviet Union. He said that the beautiful piece of marble extracted from the Isle of Youth and turned into the figure of Lenin reminds one of the struggles that the two nations have jointly carried out and will continue to carry out. He stressed that those who talk of crushing Lenin's ideology should think of the inauguration of this monument to the only philosopher in history who led a victorious revolution and who organized a state on the ruins of an old society. Armando Hart said that 100 years after the death of Karl Marx and 60 years after the death of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the monument to the leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution has been built, adding that he will be remembered by humankind as the initiator of a new era.

Soviet Culture Minister Petr Demichev conveyed Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov's and the CPSU's congratulations and their wishes to the Cuban people for the achievement of successful triumphs in the construction of socialism. In his speech, Demichev referred to the increase of imperialist aggressiveness, which endangers the world; to imperialism's aggression against all the peoples of the world; and to the Soviet Union's firm position of struggling for peace.

GRENADA

RESUMPTION OF BRITISH DEVELOPMENT AID ANNOUNCED

FL070218 Bridgetown CANA in English 0028 GMT 7 Jan 84

[By George Worme]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Jan 6 (CANA) -- Britain said today it would be resuming development aid to Grenada, cut off nearly five years ago after the Maurice Bishop government came to power in a revolution here. Baroness Young, Britain's deputy foreign secretary, made the announcement here as she wound up aid talks with Grenada's provisional Government, which is responsible for the island's rehabilitation following last October's military coup and U.S.-led invasion to restore order.

Lady Young said Grenada's interim administration seemed interested in getting immediate assistance with police training and the rehabilitation of buildings damaged during the military action. She cited Fort Rupert, headquarters of the now disbanded People's Revolutionary Army (PRA), which was bombed when U.S. forces landed here to oust a leftist military junta that had seized power after killing Prime Minister Bishop and several others.

"We said we would be happy to make money available for the rehabilitation of these buildings, which could be used, I understand, if the interim administration wishes, for training purposes. "We set aside all together for this about 1.2 million E.C. dollars, and we are willing to provide all of that under our first promise of aid," Baroness Young said.

The British minister added: "We shall be considering with other donors next month what further assistance we may be able to give to help with Grenada's long-term needs. "...We hope to resume development aid to follow an initial grant of three million E.C. dollars, or 750,000 pounds sterling, which will be shaped in the light of (Grenada's) loger-term needs."

"What is really important," Baroness Young went on, "is that we all want to see Grenada return to democracy. We welcome the fact that it is now at peace and that people can go about their busiress in freedom, and that is why we have been giving our aid, she said.

JAMAICA

MOSCOW REQUESTS WITHDRAWAL OF DIPLOMAT THOMPSON

FL070224 Bridgetown CANA in English 0049 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Jan 6 (CANA) -- The Soviet Union has requested the withdrawal from Moscow of Jamaican diplomat Enos Thompson, whom it accused of not cooperating with Soviet authorities investigating a motor vehicle accident in which he was involved last October, the Jamaican Foreign Ministry announced today.

The Foreign Ministry said it rejected the accusations, but it was withdrawing Thompson from Moscow. A Foreign Ministry official said that the order came yesterday.

According to the Foreign Ministry statement, Thompson was involved in "a minor motor vehicle accident" in Moscow on October 7, and was accused of violating Soviet road traffic laws.

There are three diplomatic staff members at the Jamaican Embassy in Moscow, which is headed by Charge d'Affaires Peter Black.

Last October, Jamaica expelled four Soviet diplomats and a Cuban journalist accused of spying and involvement in a plot to murder a Foreign Ministry protocol officer. Kingston also asked Moscow to reduce its diplomatic representation here.

MANLEY CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC POLICY

FL070222 Bridgetown CANA in English 0035 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Jan 6 (CANA) -- Former Jamaica Prime Minister Michael Manley said today that faced with a deepening economic crisis, this country was paying the price of the government "playing politics" with its economy during the first two years in office, splurging on imports with borrowed money. And Manley said that he perceived nothing bright in terms of a significant recovery in the near future under the administration's policies.

The government, as a precondition for negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a standby credit facility, last November devalued the local currency by 43 per cent, and allowed for fortnightly review of the median rate of 3.15 dollars for one U.S. dollar. Additionally, commercial banks were allowed a 15 cents band up or down at which they could trade U.S. dollars.

After a review this week, the government has further devalued the Jamaica dollar by three per cent, setting a new rate of 3.25 dollars for the U.S. dollar, and banks are now trading at the upper end of the scale, purchasing the American dollar for 3.40 dollars.

Manley told reporters that Jamaica was in a state of uncertainty with no one knowing what further shocks would come when an agreement with the IMF was signed. "And all of it is because the government chose to squander its substance in riotous living in 1981 and 1982," Manley said. He said that Seaga had been able to borrow huge sums, and invited the country "to just blow it off and enjoy themselves."

Manley said the "playing of politics" with the economy had led to a "total state of crisis" for, having squandered, there was no effective economic development, production was lagging, and unemployment remained high.

"The country is in very, very serious difficulties and I don't perceive anything bright in the sense of a significant turn-around," he added.

On whether the government could maintain the new parity for the Jamaica dollar, Manley declared: "I confidently predict they will not."

In a statement today, PNP [People's National Party] Chairman P.J. Patterson said that the government's need to change the rate of exchange so quickly since the devaluation was proof of the rapid rate at which the country's economy continued to decline. "It reflects the disastrous consequences of the government's economic policies, mounting loss of confidence in those policies, and the absence of any form of economic management," Patterson said.

PNP 'PEOPLE'S FORUM' TO CONVENE 2 FEBRUARY

FL071724 Bridgetown CANA in English 1423 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Jan 7 (CANA) -- Jamaica's main opposition political party, which boycotted last month's general elections, forfeiting its chances of parliamentary representation, has announced that it will convene its first "People's Forum" February 2 to permit members, interest groups, and individuals to debate government programmes and policies as well as alternatives.

Leader of the People's National Party (PNP) Michael Manley, who made the announcement here, also named a 17-member shadow cabinet to speak on various sectors of the economy. He did not allocate portfolios to himself nor party chairman, P.J. Patterson, saying that they will speak on matters of national importance as the need arose.

"In the course of the proceedings of the forum," Manley told reporters, "the PNP will offer constructive criticism of the general policies and specific activities of the government and its various ministries. It will unfold at appropriate times the alternate policies which it offers to the country within the broad framework of the party's broad democratic socialist philosophy."

But most importantly, the PNP leader added, the forum at the Pegasus Hotel would provide an opportunity for other institutions and individuals in the society "to make their own contributions to the general public debate and to the ventilation of the needs and even the grievances of different sectors of the society." Manley said the forum will meet on the first Thursday of each month during the normal parliamentary period.

The PNP stayed out of the December 15 snap election on the grounds that it was being held on an outdated voters list which disffanchised 150,000 young people. It was also protesting the calling of the poll without the implementation of promised electoral reforms to eliminate bogus voting.

The move left the Jamaica Labor Party (JLP) with all 60 seats in the House of Representatives. Prime Minister Edward Seaga has named eight senators to sit on the opposition benches.

Seaga, in a move similar to the PNP's forum, has promised to utilise a little-used parliamentary rule to allow interest groups and individuals to address Parliament on specific bills in which they might have an interest.

Manley announced that Carl Rattray, attorney general in the former administration, will be chairman of the People's Forum, while Terrence Gillette will be coordinator -- jobs roughly analogous to the speaker of the house and government whip, respectively.

The PNP said that apart from its members dealing with government's policies and alternatives from its own viewpoints, depending on the subject under consideration, particular interest groups will be invited to make presentations, and people could also make proposals on issues needing airing or questions to be asked of the government. "...We can't have just a complete open house, but what we will depend on is our own desire to run this in the most open way, consistent with laws, decency, and common sense," Manley said.

Seaga has indicated his intention of serving the full five-year term, and has said that he will not bow to pressure to set a date for elections when a new voters list is ready by mid-year.

Manley said yesterday that his party was prepared to continue its forums, so long as the existing situation prevailed, and stressed that the PNP would not use the option to present a case to parliament. Said Manley: "The People's National Party does not recognise the moral legitimacy of what we regard as an entirely bogus front of a bogus procedure. We will not be appearing at the bar of Gordon House (Parliament)."

4 KILLED, 160 ARRESTED IN KINGSTON RIOTS

PA061632 Paris AFP in Spanish 1617 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Jan 6 (AFP) -- At least 4 people were killed and 160 arrested in Kingston during riots yesterday, Thursday, in Trench Town, west of Kingston.

The incidents came in the wake of a police "cleanup" operation against several gangs of criminals in this overcrowded part of the city, rightly called "the Ghetto."

The murder earlier this week of a policeman, who was a member of Prime Minister Seaga's Labor Party, and his girlfriend set off the police operation Thursday.

Violence Recedes

FL062350 Bridgetown CANA in English 2209 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Jan 6 (CANA) -- A measure of calm returned to Jamaica's troubled West Kingston area today, after this week's killing in gun violence that forced the security forces into a large-scale search operation.

At least eight people were killed and several injured in the strife involving activists of the two major political parties here. Nearly 200 people were detained in the house-to-house search operation mounted jointly by the police and Army.

The Police Information Centre (PIC) said there were no reports of shootings last night or today, and that soldiers and police were maintaining patrols in the area. "The security forces appear to have things under control," a spokesman said.

Police were fired on at least twice yesterday, and in the return fire two men were wounded in separate incidents, police said. THE DAILY GLEANER newspaper today reported a third incident in which police shot and wounded a gunman, but this was not confirmed by police.

Violence flared in the West Kingston area Sunday night and apparently escalated after the killing of Altimont McKoy, a well-known activist of the ruling Jamaica Labour Party. McKoy was in Prime Minister Edward Seaga's constituency. Police Constable Albert Thompson and his pregnant girlfriend Esme Roberts were riding through the area on a motorcycle Wednesday when they were shot and killed.

Although the violence has political overtones, crime reporters here believe that it grew out of personal conflict between gang supporters of the JLP and the opposition People's National Party at a New Year's weekend dance in another area of the capital, and several persons were caught in the cross fire or killed in reprisals.

Police and soldiers cordoned off a section of the West Kingston ghetto area Wednesday and apparently picked up most of the suspected trouble makers. Firearms and marijuana were confiscated in the operation.

CUBAN AMBASSADOR GONZALES SPEAKS BEFORE RALLY

FL061550 Georgetown Guyana Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Cuba's ambassador to Guyana, Lazaro Cabezas Gonzales, told a rally yesterday that despite imperialist aggression, Cuba has been able to make remarkable strides in the fields of health, education, culture, and sports. The anniversary was arranged to mark the 25th anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban revolution.

The ambassador said that since the Castro revolution of 1959, the Cuban economy has witnessed an annual growth rate of four percent. He said that more than 20,000 scholars in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean are studying in Cuba. Ambassador Gonzales said Cuba is helping more than 36 countries in the fields of health, education, and other areas, and thousands of Cuban workers are in a number of countries giving assistance.

A message from the People's National Congress said the revolutionary process continues to be a source of inspiration for the people of Guyana.

Chairman of the rally, (Ali Mumujune), said the United States' imperialism at the present time is even more dangerous than before. He said the deployment of cruise missiles on European soil, economic aggression against all states like Guyana and Nicaragua, and the illegal invasion of the sovereign state of Grenada are examples of this.

GOVERNMENT DENIES PLANS TO IMPORT HAITIANS

FL062338 Georgetown CANA in English 1450 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Jan 6 (CANA) -- The Guyana Government today denied press reports that it was considering the importation of thousands of immigrant labourers from Haiti to work in the local sugar industry. Foreign Ministry Press Officer Wesley Kirtol told CANA "there is absolutely no truth in the reports," which were carried by the CATHOLIC STANDARD, official organ of the Roman Catholic Church here.

The STANDARD said Guyana's honorary counsul to the Bahamas, Oscar Phillips, had visited Haiti recently to study the question of importing labourers. The paper also quoted LE NOUVEAU MONDE newspaper, owned by President Jean-Claude Duvalier's family, as saying that Guyana wanted to import 10,000 Haitian workers. A similar report appeared in the London-based LATIN AMERICA WEEKLY REPORT last month. Kirton said Phillips had in fact made two goodwill visits to Haiti but there were no discussions about Haitian workers coming to Guyana.

The sugar industry here is second only to bauxite as a foreign exchange earner, and employs about 28,000 workers, most of them members of an opposition controlled union.

GASOLINE SCARCE IN COUNTRY; HOARDERS PUNISHED

FL061244 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] In Guyana, the National Energy Authority closed down two gasoline stations yesterday and warned it will mete out similar punishment to other merchants who hoard gasoline.

Gasoline is scarce in Guyana because the nation lacks foreign exchange to import basic necessities. Drivers formed long lines outside gasoline stations waiting for a chance to buy fuel.

BOUTERSE POSTPONES 'IMPORTANT' ANNOUNCEMENT

PA081435 Paris AFP in Spanish 1351 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] The Hague, 8 Jan (AFP) -- Colonel Deysi Bourterse, leader of the Suriname junta, has postponed for 24 hours the "important information" he was scheduled to announce last night on television, it was learned here from a reliable source in Paramaribo, capital of Suriname, a former colony of the Netherlands.

Bouterse's speech was officially announced last Friday. "Exceptional circumstances" forced the postponement of the speech, according to Suriname television.

The strike by some 4,000 workers of the bauxite mine, the country's mainstay, which began on 19 December to protest a tax increase, and the attitude of the electricity association technicians, who deprived Paramaribo of water and electricity last Friday, are considered the most important movements against the junta since the November 1982 strike called by Moederbond, the largest union.

The opposition to the junta that took power on 25 February 1980 had ended on 8 December 1982, when the junta executed 15 of its principal adversaries, including the leader of the Moederbond union, Cyrill Daal.

Civilian Government Resigns

NC090909 Paris AFP in English 0855 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] The Hague, Jan 9 (AFP) -- The civilian government of Suriname has resigned, the head of the country's ruling junta, Lieutenant-Colonel Deysi Bouterse announced on state radio and television, monitored here.

In the broadcast last night he said the government led by Erroll Alibux had made "mistakes to which the working population had reacted", a clear reference to a strike in the bauxite mines which has been going on since December 19 in protest of the government's decision to increase taxes.

The tax measures had been annulled, he said, and urged the workers to end their strike in order to combat what he described as "a crisis situation in which vital interests were at stake".

Bauxite is the chief source of income in this former Dutch colony in Central America, which has been ruled by Lt Col Bouterse since February 1980, when he overthrew Henck Arron, prime minister since Suriname's independence in 1975.

He went on to stress that the government's resignation was a "correction in national policy" and in no way affected the country's foreign policy of nonalignment.

The Alibux government was put in power by the junta in February 1983 after the execution of 15 leading opponents of the military regime. On his appointment Mr Alibux said he wanted to free the country from the economic yoke of foreign interests. All Suriname's main industries were still owned by foreign companies, chiefly American and Dutch.